The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,425.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [w]ill for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

[Li]ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [ti]me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [i]n Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 12th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Tuticorin	20
,, Rutnagherry	13	,, Colombo	21
,, Vingorla	13	,, Galle	22
,, Goa	13	,, Negapatam	25
,, Carwar	14	,, Madras	27
,, Mangalore	15	,, Coconada	29
,, Cannanore	16	,, Vizagapatam ...March	1
,, Tellicherry	16	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Calicut	17	,, Calingapatam	2
,, Beypore	17	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Cochin	18	,, False Point	3
,, Alleppey	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [ca]ll regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the [illegible] and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or [illegible] Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [o]ccasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander L. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. [1]876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahomerah	1
,, Muscat	18	,, Fao	1
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Linga	22	,, Linga	8
,, Baharein	23	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bushire	24	,, Jask	11
,, Fao	26	,, Guader	13
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrives BOMBAY	20

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander L. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. [1]876, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of All Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [10] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First [class] Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY [to] SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th [illegible]
MACEDONIA	2272	484	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th Ap[ril]

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to

LIVERPOOL is reduced to............Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
NIZAM	A. B. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	400	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, (2,589 Tons, and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

(TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.)

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamer EARL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 200 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL about the 20th February. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL early in March.

This Steamer has been built expressly for the Trade and has superior accommodation for 30 First-Class Passengers, and being very fast, may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., [Ag]ents.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLO[illegible]EAM NAVIGATION CO[illegible]

M[illegible]MERS BETWEEN [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] Steamer CA[illegible] 200 H. P., will be [illegible] or about the 10th [illegible]

			Deck.
To Trieste	£[illegible] 0		£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0		£13 2
To Suez	£28 0		£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years. Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 12th January 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February, at 4 P. M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Owner, and with the consent of the Mortgagee.

All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, with 6 storied-house built thereon, situated, lying, and being in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61, and entered in the Collector's Book under Nos. 358 and 46, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Byramjee Jamsetjee Motteewalla, on the west by the house of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powvalla, on the north by the Sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of Sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of January 1871, made between Dulputram Hurgovun of the one part, and the Hon'ble (now Sir) Mungulday Nuthoobhoy of the other part Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 3 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Bungalow and Out-houses and Compound situate, lying and being by the side of the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,111 and one ninth square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows (*i. e.*), on or towards the east by the property of Dossa Kirpall, on or towards the west by the property of Lila Gungather, on or towards the north by the open drain by the side of Grant Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by a vacant piece of ground belonging to Khoja Laduck Hadjee, and the said land and premises are ascertained by measurement to contain 1,190 square yards, and are situate in the sub district of Mazagon and on the south side of the Grant Road aforesaid, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, and are assessed under No. 6.

The land is held under a lease dated 1st December 1857 for 99 years renewable in perpetuity.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, or at the Office of Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, an invoice of The Blonde Greek and Romania Girl, Marriage of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Haitz, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Detected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasures, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Listening to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Lady Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr.

5 Bales Grey Shirting 8½ lbs.
3 do do T Cloth.
2 Cases Coloured Muslins.
3 do do Prints.
A few Dressing Glasses.
1 Case Scent Bottles, Flower Vases, &c., &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE are few remaining BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN for the MARCH SEASON:—

Names of the Bungalows.

The Byke.
Sir [illegible]ldass's large Bungalow.
The Herm[illegible]
Stearns Cotta[ge]
The Shedy.
Rose Cottage.
Terrace Cottage.
Cama Cottage.
Forest Lodge.
Ewart Lodge.
Keep Seke.
Coxson's Lodge.
Maria Cottage.
Parbut House.
Maldoonga House.
Hill House.
Caraigh Burn.
The Wilderness.
Upna Cottage.
Tumara Cottage.
Garbut Hall.
Florence Lodge.
Alladin House.
[illegible]
Barr's Cottage.
Red House.
Wadia Lodge.
The Under Fleet Wood.

For plans and list of furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Str[eet].

ONE [R]ESIDENCE in ELPHINSTONE CI[RC]LE. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
House Agent.

28, [Me]adow Street.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

MRS. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CLARKE'S B[illegible] PILLS.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
DR. JAYNE'S AMERICAN REMEDIES.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.
CODLIVER OIL DRAGUS.
CULNEST'S CARBOLIC MEDICINAL SOAPS.
&c. &c. &c.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
60, [illegible]arkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PALM, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the CARGO will be LANDED in the SASSOON DOCK, Consignees can obtain delivery of their Goods there, and early application is requested. No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Palm.

Bombay, 7th February 1876.

MORLEY HALL.

THE AMATEURS of the QUEEN'S will perform on TUESDAY, 8th, THURSDAY, 10th, and on SATURDAY, 12th, STAFF NIGHT.

PERFORMANCE at 8-45.

ADMISSION on 8th and 10th—Front Seats, Re. 1; Second, Annas Eight; Back Seats, Annas Four.

On SATURDAY, 12th, Staff Night—Front Seats, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; Back, Annas Eight.

The entertainment will consist of the laughable farce of "OLD GOOSEBERRY." Comic Song, Recitation and the Burlesque of ROBIN HOOD.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH,
FRIDAY, ,, 11TH.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY,

THEIR UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS,

Mysterious displays, and unaccountable Manifestations have been given in the presence of the Crowned Heads and Nobility of Europe, and before large and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world. Their profoundly

MYSTERIOUS POWES

Have astonished the wisest of all Countries, and the most learned have been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them as inexplicable!

No Complicated or Glittering Apparatus for Deception used.

STARTLING WONDERS
AND
MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS ARE PRODUCED BY
INVISIBLE AGENCIES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Are made to play in the most extraordinary manner and in the most profound and mysterious way. Human Hands and Arms become visible to the whole Audience, which, through ignorance and superstition, have been attributed to

WITCHCRAFT AND DEMONOLOGY.

PART FIRST.
THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET,
BY THE
DAVENPORT BROTHERS.
PART SECOND.
INEXPLICABLE DARK SEANCE,
BY PROFESSOR FAY.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; commence at 9 precisely.

Reserved Seats, numbered, Rs. 4. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2, Gallery, Rs. 1.

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.

Tickets to be obtained at SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Applications for private Séances to be made to SOUNDY & Co., where terms may be ascertained.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

Will perform in Bombay for a short Season,

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 8TH FEB.,

THE GRAND IRISH SENSATIONAL DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,
OF
BOUCICAULT'S
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR
THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN.

Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis	as	Eily O'Connor.
Mr. Geo. W. Carey	as	Mylee-na-Coppaleen.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Hardress Cregan	Mr. Henry Aveling.
Kyrle Daly	Mr. Lionel Harding.
Father Tom	Mr. W. H Wallace.
Mr. O'Moore	Mr. Harry Burton.
Mr. Corrigan	Mr. Robert C. Cottier.
Hyland Creagh	Mr. Chas. H. [illegible]lmer.
Myles-Na-Coppaleen	Mr. George W. Carey.
Danny Mann	Mr. M. Comerford.
Servant	Master Geo. Bryer.
Corporal	Mr. Edward West.
Miss Cregan	Miss Rosa Cooper.
Anne Chute	Miss Tilly Earl.
Eily O'Connor	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis
Sheelah	Miss Agnes Benison.

Act 1st.—The Residence of Mrs. Cregan on the Banks of the Killarney—The Gap of Dunloe an hour before sunrise. The interior of Eily's Cottage on Muckross Head.

Act 2nd.—The Gap of Dunloe—a room in Mrs. Cregan's house—Interior of Eily's Cottage—the old Weir Bridge or Wood on the verge of the Lake—Exterior of Myle's Shanty—a Cave.

Act 3rd.—Interior of an Irish Cottage—a Room in Castle Chute—The exterior of Myle's Shanty—The outside of Castle Chute—Ball-room in Castle Chute.

Leader of Orchestra	Mr. Charles A. Boyd.
Scenic Artist	Mr. G. Perriman.
Mechanist	Mr. Harry Pitt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family tickets to admit three	,, 10
Only to be had at SOUNDY & Co.	
Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THIS DAY

FIRST SAILING MATCH to start punctually at 2 P.M.
FIRST ROWING MATCH, at 5 P.M.

Members are requested to send to the Office of the Undersigned for the programme.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.—The FANCY BAZAAR in the Town Hall will be opened TO-DAY, at noon, by BRIGADIER GENERAL G[illegible]LL, and close at 9 P.M. The Band of the 20th Native Infantry will play from half-past 5 till 7 P.M.

HOPE'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SIZE 10 BY 8 INCHES.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 EACH, MOUNTED OR UNMOUNTED.

CONSISTING of VIEWS of Bombay; Banks of the Godavery, Nassick; Oodeypore, Rajpootana; Jubbulpore; Marble Rocks on the Nerbudda, &c. &c. Lists sent on application.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that be has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. [illegible], CLEVELAND, AND [illegible]
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bombay Harbour Survey. Wanted 2 Draughtsmen to print and figure well. Apply, Lieut. Palmer's office opposite the High Court, bringing certificates and drawings.

FOR SALE.—ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFT and SCREW complete for a Steam Launch, cheap. Apply to "J." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Grand Square SYMPATHETIC PIANO, by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., nearly new. Price Rs. 600 only. Apply to "A. B." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE COMPANY have on sale at their several establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, very completely and handsomely fitted, also TRAVELLING, COURIER and MONEY BAGS, and a neat selection of Ladies' HAND BAGS, the style and finish of which are unequalled by any in Bombay. The undernoted will be a guide to intending purchasers.

The REGISTERED DRESSING BAG, which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful TRAVELLING BAG.

FOR GENTLEMEN, IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER, From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	FOR LADIES, IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER, From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

TRAVELLING HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER AND WATERPROOF CANVAS,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

LADIES' SMALL HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO LEATHER,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER AND MONEY BAGS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12-8.

PORTMANTEAUX AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF
LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

MESSRS. WALKER & Co, having decided upon CLOSING their Bombay Business, HAVE DETERMINED TO SELL the whole of their CHOICE STOCK of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Real and Imitation Jewellery, Clocks, Timepieces, Scarves, Ties, Hats, Boots, Shirts, Pictures, Platedware, Toys, &c., &c.,

AT ENGLISH COST PRICES.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND [illegible] STOCK OF
THE SINGER [illegible]UFACTURING COMPANY'S [illegible]EBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWI[illegible] OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.
GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool,
F. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
G. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Mathew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

NOTICES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. Dickman, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second Class	,, 2 0
Third Class	,, 1 0

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

GRIMAULT & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO'.S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the nconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED

GRIMAULT [illegible]'S INDIAN CIGA[RE]TTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS:—

Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Corfield & Co., do.
Barrie & Co., Madras,
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May. 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning-sham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-[illegible] and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Rail ways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

NOTICES.

PRESSES, ENGINES, AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 31st instant, for the PURCHASE of CAST and WROUGHT IRON LEVER PRESSES, with spare articles belonging to them, now standing and lying in the Company's Slate Roof Godown at Colaba, and which are no longer required by the Company.

Also one Horizontal and one Beam Engine and Boilers.

Particulars may be had by applying to the Company's Engineer, where the Presses, &c., can be seen.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators, Colaba Press Co., Ld.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TIME for receipt of TENDERS for the above has been EXTENDED to 8th instant.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators, Colaba Press Co., Limited.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. J. ESSAI,

COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND WITH CARE.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO
PARCELS CARRYING AGENCY

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

CHEDA LALL,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION, NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN, CAWNPORE.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet to 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTE-IT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive [illegible] hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to [illegible]

Sketches and Price List upon A[illegible]

RAMPART ROW, BOM[illegible]

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, [illegible]

A MANUAL OF [illegible]
FOR [illegible]
DETAILING THE MO[illegible]
TRIGONOMETRICA[illegible]
REVENUE [illegible]

COLONEL H. L. THUI[illegible]

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. [illegible]

Prepared for the use of the [illegible] published under the authori[illegible]

THIRD EDITION REV[illegible]

THACKER, V[illegible]
BOMB[illegible]

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA [illegible]

DR. KING'S DANDE[illegible] LIVER PILLS (without [illegible] for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick[illegible] Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout a[illegible] and Liver. They combine mild[illegible] admirable effects, and as an ap[illegible] factured by JAS. RORKE, [illegible] and sold all over the World [illegible] Endors. at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s [illegible]

SARSAPA[illegible]

Wilkinson's Essence [illegible]

RED JAMAICA [illegible]

IS THE ONLY PREPARAT[illegible] FACULTY AS A WONDERFU[illegible] BLOOD.

It is not much to say that th[illegible] TROPICAL CLIMATES, su[illegible] LITY, ATTENUATION O[illegible] TUDE, &c., will, by taking [illegible] RED JAMAICA SARSAPARI[illegible] mately a cure. It is asserted by [illegible] (in accordance with the instruction[illegible] less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of [illegible]

"We recommended your *Red Jam*[illegible] *Review.*

"The only preparation for removing [illegible] sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Mar*[illegible]

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of [illegible] *Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive [illegible] which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and [illegible] every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, [illegible] Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force [illegible] on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privi[lege of Rail]way Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also [equ]ally valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great [and] increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the [illegible] trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their [illegible] at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and any advertise[illegible] period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to [illegible] Advertisers to make a liberal use of the [illegible] now offered of making [illegible] known to the [illegible]

[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH FEB. 1876.

WITH the exception of a quotation of 5d. per lb. for Good Fair Omra G. F. clause February shipment by Cape, Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday evening gives no Cotton Market information not already noticed in our issue of this morning, and to-day's opening report merely gives the tone in Liverpool as unchanged probable sales 10,000 actual imports 17,000 bales.

From New York Saturday's telegram still quotes ready Mid-Uplands at 13¼ cents, April shipment 13 7-16th cents per lb., and Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered at 113 and dols. 4·86 per £ sterling respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	19,000	14,000	19,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,093,000	2,640,000	2,717,000

At the East India Wool sales in Liverpool a better tone has apparently been manifested at the close, and the late decline has been recovered.

Coffee in London is steady but unchanged in price. The stock of this article at all European ports is estimated at 94,000 tons. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has declined one per cent. on the week except for Fives-and-a-half, the quotations now being:—Fours, 87; Fours-and-a-half, 88; Fives-and a-half, 93. Indian Bank shares are quoted the same as last week with the one exception of Hongkong and Shanghai which are £1 per share higher.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows Total Coin £68,625,000, against £67,875,000, and Notes in Circulation £100,625,000; against £99,875,000 on the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼, French Rentes at 104½.

Business here to-day has been very dull, the usual Mail day quietness being augmented by the Mohurrum holidays.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 5th instant compares with the previous week as follows:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	11,49 160
Do do Branches	Inc.	„	4,75,875
Deposits	Dec.	„	5,14,446
Government Securities.....................	Dec.	„	3,86,044
Loans	Inc.	„	8 964
Bills Discounted........	Inc.	„	3,36,405
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	2,19,003
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	9,11,102

The increase in the Cash Balance it will be observed is entirely due to the Government receipts, and it cannot therefore be regarded as indicating an increase of strength to the Bank. On the contrary, the public demand for money is again slightly larger, although not to an extent which can have any appreciable influence on the market.

With nothing new from home either as regards Bar Silver or Council Drafts, STERLING EXCHANGE has retained much the same tendency as on Saturday. The Banks have been fairly willing drawers at previous rates, 1s. 8¾d. for demand and 1s. 9¼d. for 6 months' sight, but there are extremely few sellers of private bills and for these we quote a decline of 1/32d. to 1/16d. per rupee, making credits 3 months' sight 1s. 9·1/16d. to 3/32d. Documents 1s. 9½d. per rupee.

On Calcutta rates are firmer and we now quote demand at par to 1/16 per cent premium. For 60-days' sight 99⅜ is still the nominal quotation, no sellers.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is nothing doing, and rates, although nominally the same, are barely supported. We call Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 106 to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been partially closed to-day owing to the Mohurrum holidays and but very little business has been done. Bank of Bombays are firmer and have recovered to 41 per cent premium. New Berar Press Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 5, while Indian Press Co.'s have advanced Rs. 15 per share. The only movement in Spinning and Weaving Scrip is a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Orientals.

The COTTON MARKET at Colaba this morning was very thinly attended and but very little business was done although prices are again the turn in favour of buyers. Fair Oomrawuttee full pressed has been bought at Rs. 145 and half pressed Ginned Broach at Rs. 200 per candy. Up-country the Markets are closed for the Mohurrum. Receipts into Bombay on Saturday were 4,240 bales, making 7,970 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are depressed at a further decline. For Liverpool by Steamer a considerable quantity of cargo has been booked at £1-15, although for small lots £1-17-6 is asked. By sail the Varuna still holds for £2-5, but the speculators have been giving out orders at £2-2 6 for Feb. shipment by an iron vessel to be afterwards named.

PIECE GOODS have not moved in any way and prices are nominally the same but with next to nothing doing.

COALS.—Rumours of the possibility of a war with China and the heavy drop in Exchange has imparted great firmness and an advance of fully a rupee per ton has taken place without bringing out buyers. Supplies on the way are light and it seems by no means improbable that we may see a further advance especially as freights here offer no inducement for steamers to come out.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

[illegible]	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	nk	93
	engal	1,400 xd
	mbay New...	705
	dras..............	1,200
	Mercantile	
	L. & China	275
	ghai Bank.	3 5
	k of India	
		190
	nk of India..	109
	ank............	4 0

ANIES.

n Land Co............	1,090
Land & Pier Co.Ld	85
gon Land	600
Canning Land Com-ny, Limited...........	220

ING COMPANIES.

andra Spinning.........	1,150
ance Spinning	2,750
wnuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
ay United	1,095
h Mills	175
Spinning..................	700
msey Spinning	930
r S. W. Co.................	93
Eastern	1,080
y Hemp & Jute d Co	250
stan S. W. Co..........	1,010
j Balloo Mills	1,035
leish Spinning	8 0
s Spinning	1,075
U. Spinning	1,015
kji Petit's.................	1,150
ee Spinning..............	1,170
	725
of Wales Spinning	625
S. W. Co..............	850
las Spinning	835
do. 1/4 share.	200
half-year.	

BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

[illegible] irs of the New Bank of [illegible] the 5th February compared [illegible]

[illegible]	29th Jan. Rs.	5th Feb. Rs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] OF BENGAL.

[illegible] of the affairs of the [illegible] 1st February [illegible] January:—

[illegible]	[illegible] January.	1st February.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN," OFFICE, Thursday.

NATIVE holidays have interfered with the regular course of business this week, and scarcely a thing was done until yesterday morning. The all-absorbing topic with business men continues to be the position of the exchanges between India and England, and much has been written and said on the subject. The fall in the gold value of the rupee has not been arrested, and the lower the rate goes, there is the less appearance of a firm check. In Bombay, the demand rate has touched 1-8⅝ per rupee, and silver can be imported there from Europe at the same price, taking into account the premium at present obtainable on bars in the bazaar. The worst part of the situation is, that it is extremely difficult to form any intelligent estimate of the forces now weighing so heavily against silver; for some years, it has been evident that the value of that metal was running away from gold, and down to something like 1-10 per rupee the fall created no great surprise, but certainly there is nothing publicly known as to increased actual outturn from the mines, to strengthen a belief that a further gradual divergence between gold and silver *must* follow. In the absence of reliable information as to what amounts of silver have been raised from the earth of late years, anything indirectly bearing on the subject is of value. The imports of silver into England may be considered to have some weight; five years ago the average price of silver was about 60½d. per oz., and the import into England was at that time about 16 millions sterling for the year. Since then the sterling price of the metal has gradually declined, and so has the import until during last year the amount brought in was only some 9 millions. The great reduction in the demand for India and the East quite explains why the London market does not now require so much silver as it used to do, but if the production of it has really been going on in the increasing ratio so strongly asserted, in quarters likely to be well informed, where has the surplus gone to? Either the presumably well-informed people have been misinformed for once, or fresh outlets for the metal have been found somewhere, and in either case the natural conclusion seems to be that the present low prices are not mainly attributable to an increased production, but greatly to some other and less abiding cause. There can be little doubt that a point has been reached, or is nearly reached, at which it will not pay to work some of the existing mines; others there are whose profits (if accounts be true) are so large, that a further considerable reduction in price would not interfere with the extent of their supplies, and lately there have been glowing accounts of freshly discovered fields for mining, in California and other remote parts of America, which are to give an easy yield on a fabulous scale, but anticipations of mining results have so very frequently proved fallacious, that too implicit confidence need not yet be placed in these glowing accounts. Of course, it is quite possible that such immense stores of silver may some day be discovered, as will reduce its value to that of a common metal, but there is the same possibility as to gold, and going merely by what is known, no one can say decidedly that there is no chance, or even probability, of a reaction from present depression. India, for example, in exchange for its produce, has of late years been supplied with Manchester goods, much in excess of its wants, and its regular consumption of silver has been supplied almost entirely by stocks previously existing in the country, to an extent that renders a resumption of supplies from outside a matter of necessity ere long. There are also several European countries with a professedly silver currency, who have been making paper answer the purpose since fighting each other has become so much the fashion; and last, though far from least, there is France, which would be immensely benefited by an opportunity of paying cheap silver in redemption of its paper currency, or such part of it as might be deemed judicious. In the face of all this it can hardly be asserted with confidence, that the present depression is entirely due to permanent causes, whilst, if some or all of the abovenamed possible influences were to begin to work freely, it is very probable a strong rebound would be witnessed. The really important point to ascertain is, at what price can mines work at a profit, taking an average of them all round? Until that is known approximately, the situation cannot be properly judged of. No one has a greater interest in finding out the facts than the Indian Government, and it would be well worth their while sending two or three properly qualified persons to the mining countries of the world to investigate and report.

The immense quantities of silver that Germany has realized, and has yet to realize, and the forcing of other stocks on the market under influence of panic caused by low prices, and that at a time when this and other important consumers of silver are not taking any, must certainly be a potent influence, lowering the price, for the time, much below a normal level. Germany is not forcing sales, and would not be likely to do so in a rising market, having no pressing necessities, so that anything like an ordinary demand would be likely to run the market up, as rapidly as it has been run down; the truth is, the market has not been tested for some time, and although it appears weak, it may intrinsically be stronger than it looks.

If the Secretary of State for India could suspend his drawings for a short time, there is little doubt the market would be tested. His requirements for remittance from India to England are, of course, not to be got over; they are as [illegible]cessary as return remittances are for any article sent o[illegible]ntry for sale, but if, in the course of his fi[illegible] should have the opportunity of relieving [illegible], from which he suffers as much as any one [illegible] not be accused of managing the business of the country in the interest of private traders; there is surely nothing undignified in Government managing its own finances with the tact of a banker; some think they should go further in a case of emergency like the present, the interest of trade being so closely bound up with the interests of Government, but leaving that point aside, there is a general opinion that Government, for its own sake, ought to do something decided at the present conjuncture. Some of those who have written on the subject lately advocate the taking up of large sterling loans, bringing out silver, and redeeming a corresponding amount of the rupee loans. That would be a good operation, provided silver is really now at its lowwest; but would it be right for Government to speculate on that, and could it be carried out?—would parliament authorize loans being raised in England to such an extent and to certain derangement of the home money market?—and could the requisite quantity of rupee paper be obtained from its holders, unless on most onerous terms? But it would be quite different for Government to raise the fresh loans it requires, for railways and such like, in England, in place of India. Much can be said in favour of such a course; for one thing, a fresh loan here would not be very popular, after the effect of the last whilst in England, it would be taken readily; the interest, of course, would have to be paid in gold, but the loan itself would be raised in gold, which would, practically in its application, be turned into silver, and so neutralize the disadvantage. By stopping, or greatly reducing, Council bills, until such a loan was used up, the real weakness or strength of the silver market would soon be tested. If it should be found out that the situation is really intrinsically bad, things could then be left to their course to find a natural level; but that they should be left to go from bad to worse, when a moderate and legitimate action on the part of Government would very likely avert great loss to itself, and possible ruin to many private individuals, is a course that will surely be avoided. The present is no ordinary crisis, and demands special consideration.

Yesterday's telegrams report that no Council bills were issued then; Reuter states that a certain sum was issued at 1-9½, but private telegrams of greater reliance state that nothing was issued, and certainly no large buyer would give 1-9¼, when he could lay down silver at 1-8 7/8; the amount actually issued must therefore have been very small, or of a special nature. If the stoppage is merely a temporary thing, based on no coming operation such as a sterling loan, the good of it is not apparent. A subsequent increase would probably more than neutralize the present good effect. It is to be hoped, however, that yesterday's firmness at the India Office may be a prelude to some effectual dealing with the difficulty.

The money market keeps very easy, and the cash in Bank of Bengal has this week increased 15 lakhs. The public demand has increased 6 lakhs, but the Treasury balances have gone up 18½ lakhs, and the investment account decreased 2½ lakhs, which accounts for the larger amount of cash on hand. The proportion of cash to liabilities is 61¾ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened very dull, and a fair amount of buying took place at 1-9[illegible] Bank bills at six months' sight also telegraphic transfer rat[illegible] to a large extent, at [illegible] ward delivery, some remitters providing themselves so far forward as up to May. Credits were done at 1-9 3/16 to 1-9¼, and documents at 1-9 5-16 to 1-9 3/8, but yesterday afternoon a reaction set in, and to-day buyers are very stiff. Credits have been scarcely saleable at 1-9 5/16, and only private buyers have accepted 1-9⅜. Document bills have gone at 1-9 7/16 for acceptance, and at 1-9½ for payment. The closing quotations look strong and are as under:

Bank Telegraphic	1-9 13/16
Bank Bills on demand............	1-9⅞ to 15/16
Ditto, three months' sight........	[illegible]
Ditto, six months' sight	1-9 3/16 to ¼
Credits and Clean House Paper, six months' sight	1-9⅜ to 7/16
Document Bills ditto	1-9½

France.—Business was done before the holidays at f.2-25 for six months' sight document bills, but the price is now f.2-27 to f.2-27½, and for three months' 2 centimes lower.

Bombay.—Bank demand is quoted par to 2 annas premium, and sixty days' 10 annas discount.

China.—Quotations are nominal, at about 224 for thirty-day private paper.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is unchanged in tone, but there has been rather more doing to-day.

Government Paper has kept very firm until to-day, when the turn in exchange has slightly damped the inquiry, but there is no appearance of a break in prices. Fours have brought from 1¾ up to 2 premium, and back again to 1¾, four and a halfs from 2½ up to 3 premium, and latest at 2¾, whilst only small lots of fives and a halfs have been dealt in at 5 to 6 premium. Closing quotations are:—

4 per cents.	101 7/8
4½ per cents	102 7/8
5½ per cents	[illegible]

[illegible] broken [illegible] and wanted.

The [illegible]—[illegible] business [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FAUNE, 162 tons, Captain T. Moulin, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PALM, 1,379 tons, Captain Geo. D. Pearse, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool, (December 28th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CUMMILLA, 850 tons, Captain J. C. Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (November 27th) Persian Gulf, and Kurrachee via Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr. Part and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvie.—Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce and two servants. For Kurrachee.—Mr. K. Mackay. For Muckala.—Messrs. Shaik Abdool and Syed Hydroos. For different ports.—Two hundred and fourteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Cuming	Portsmouth, Jan 5.
	Palm (s)............	Pearse	Liverpool, Dec 28.
7	Cummilla (s).......	Sharpe	London, Nov 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
7	Thibet (s)............	Eastley	Aden and Suez.
	Kurrachee (s).......	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Warren Hastings ...	Wooldridge....	Calcutta.

The Barque Faune, Moulin, to Mauritius obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, to Southampton M &c.
Steamer Pear, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
3	Busheer (s)	Smith...........	Singapore, Jan 17.
	Rangoon (s)..	Allen...........	Sandoway, Jan 29.
	Pleiade (s)	Lapage	Liverpool, Dec 31.
	British Empire	Auckland.......	N. Z. Nov 9.
	Alexandra	Ainscow	Liverpool, Oct 1.
	Sarah Hignett.........	Kidder	Liverpool, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
3	Dorunda (s)	....	....
	City of Poonah (s)......	....	....
	Celt (s)	....	....
	Pilot (s	....	....
	Corrientes	....	....

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rinaldo s—36 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 46 bales cotton, Sullamon Molladina; 50 bales wool, Jevandass Premjee; 4,150 bundles coir yarn, Raysy Amrechund.

Historian s—8 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 53 bales wool, Moty Jethany; 450 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Erl King s—400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 40 bales cotton, Lalljee Purshotum; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 54 bales cotton, Nensee Curumsee.

Menzaleh s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bags rapeseed, Peptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

Bellona s—3,500 bundles coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsey and Co; 1,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

St Olaff s—5,000 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co.

Nizam s—1,500 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 65 bags coffee, Moorarjee Natha; 197 packages ginger, 50 bales fiber, 267 bags coffee and 44 bales senna leaves P and O Co.

Morayshire—6,773 bundles coir yarn, Raysee Amirchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Eschol s—50 bales cotton, and 162 bags groundnuts, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—24½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 57 chests opium, David Sassoon and C; 63 chests opium, E J Abraham; 17 chests, opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Roogonath Jugnath; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 32½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Sad D B Futakia and Co; 25½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 5½ chests opium, Heralall Rampurtap; 8 chests opium, H J M A Khaluk; 55 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—42 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjilall.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails. 14th Feb.
2183 Peshawur (s), White—Mails, 28th Feb.
1316 St. Olaf (s), Hille.

FOR HULL.
1497 Harmonia, Small—D M rwanjee & Co.
1420 Morayshire. Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
472 Sooloo, Gibbs.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1090 Abersman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1226 Bellona (s), Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1706 Erl King (s), Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.

1201 Historian (s), Wallace—Wallace & Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Rhodes—W. Nicol & Co.
1339 Rinaldo (s), Newman—W. Nicol & Co

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.
663 Eshcol (s), Day—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
1089 Calipso (s), Bogovich—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR BOSTON.
760 Oregon, Rollo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.
370 Emperor, Johnson.

FOR HONGKONG.
671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails. 8th Feb.

FOR ODESSA.
816 Rostoff (s), Soin—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
395 Lois, Lewis.
651 Night Hawk, Blaney.

FOR MOULMEIN.
745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR MAURITIUS.
192 Faune, Moulin.
561 Nelly M. Slade, Atwood—Farnham & Co.

FOR ALLEPEY.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED
1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1087 Alnwick Castle, Yealland.
993 Antrim, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
713 Arabella, Jones.
315 Akola (s), Mansard—B. I. S. N. Co.
1613 Baron Colonsay, Algate—W. & A. Graham & Co.
276 Benefactress, Moddiell—E. Latham & Co.
1794 British Ambassador, Davis—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
990 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
850 Cummila (s), Sharp,—B. I. S. N. Co.
1774 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward, Bates & Co.
1279 Glenhaven Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphery—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
952 Miningu, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Powles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1602 Prince Amadeo, Linskill—K. Nixon & Co.
1379 Palm (s), Pearse, David Sassoon & Co.
1110 Simla, Salter—Farnham & Co.
1089 St. Fillans, Cotter—W. & A. Graham & Co.
409 St Jacques, Hiriat.
1075 Standard, (s), Blacklaw.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
610 Twilight, Delargy—E. Bates & Co.
454 Xantho (s), Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1155 Futtay Mubaruck, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.
914 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s). 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
3005 Davis, Tre.
4173 Euphrates, Cuming.
3059 Immortalite (s) 28, Hume.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
2665 Nar issus (s) 28, Lord C. Scott—(Flag Ship.)
3035 Newcastle (s) 31, Douglas.
3215 Raleigh (s) 22, Tryon.
2659 To aze (s), 28, Thrupp.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

1800 D'Assais (s), 18, [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Bush, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, to appear before a Med Board from Poona.

FEBRUARY 5.

Lukin, Major Bombay 3rd Hussars Pay-Master, on leave, from Mhow.
Wood, col Bombay 14th Infantry, on duty, from Delhi.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 6.

Jackson, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept; on furlough, from [illegible].
Peirse, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt; on leave, from Deolalee.
Wakefield, Surg, Bengal Army Med Dept, to appear before a Med Board, from Rawul Pindee.
Tyndall, Captain, Bombay staff, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 7.

Murray, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dept, on duty, from Calcutta.
Bany, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Delhi.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Spurway, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Belgaum.
Wool, Col, Bombay 14th Infantry, on duty, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 7.

Fordyce, Lieut, Bombay 11th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Bhooj.
Woods, Col, Bengal [illegible] Regt, on leave, to England.
Harington, Lieut, Bengal 30th Punjaub N I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Jackson, Surg Major, Bengal Ind Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Sinclair, Hon Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, to Kolapore.
Hogg, Major, Bombay 86th Regt, on furlough, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 2.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr G N Webster, c s, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

Mr C A S Bedford, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, who reported his arrival at Bombay on the 1st Dec 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for eleven days to enable him to rejoin his appointment [illegible]

[illegible]

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

Mr J F Beddy, Asst Comr, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 28th ultimo from furlough to Europe, the usual subsidiary leave is granted him. Mr Beddy is posted to Burhanpur, in the Nimar Dist.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr Robert Logan, c s, Offg Registrar Judicial Com's Court, Central Provinces, from the 1st April next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr S H Hennessey, Asst Comr, Burhanpur, on being relieved by Mr J F Beddy, is transferred to Khandwa, Nimar Dist.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comr, Nimar, from the 15th March 1876, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Spence, Sub-Engr 3rd grade, is transferred from the Warora Colliery to the Kanhan Division, as a temporary arrangement.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr Andarjee Shapurjee, Inspr 2nd class, from Wardha to Chanda Dist.

Mr Lane, Inspr 3rd class, from Bhandara to Wardha Dist.

Mr Henriques, Inspr 3rd class, from Chanda th Bhandara Dist.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, February 5.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

In supersession of Notification in this Dept, No 1833A, dated the 28th Sept 1875, Mr R Quin, Extra Asst Comr, Kumaun, leave on medical certificate for six months.

The Hon R A J Drummond, Comr, Rohilkhand, one day's furlough on medical certificate, in extension of the four months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No 1168A, dated 29th June 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr H C Barstow, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Supt, Dehra Dun, during the absence on furlough of Mr H G Ross, or until further orders.

The Notification in this Dept, No 25C, dated the 22nd Jan 1876, appointing Mr H C Barstow, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Aligarh, during the absence on special duty of Mr J C Colvin, is hereby cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Scotland, Professor of Drawing, Thomason College, Roorkee, having retired on pension, made over charge of his duties to Mr G T Sparks 1st Asst Drawing Master, on the afternoon of the 10th Jan 1876.

With reference to Govt of India notification No 525 dated 18th Dec 1875, Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the Muttra and Hathras Light Railway.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of Mr T E Heaford, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on special duty:—

Mr F W Male, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Mr W Ellison, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade and Mr W N Gilmore, Sub Engr, 3rd grade.

This cancels Notification No 1081E dated 22nd Dec 1875.

Mr E A Down, Sub-Asst Conservator, returned, on the afternoon of the 2nd Jan, from the leave granted to him in Notification No 209FC, dated 19th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion of which, viz, one month, is hereby cancelled.

Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Deoband Branch Survey, Ganges Canal, is granted furlough on private affairs for two years, with effect from the 1st March next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Grant is allowed the usual preparatory leave previous to proceeding on furlough.

In continuation of Notification No C1037E, dated 19th Oct 1875 Corporal J Channon, R E. left the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 1st Nov 1875, on return to the Headquarters of the 41st Company, Royal Engrs, at Roorkee.

With reference to notification No 2122E, dated 21st Dec 1875, Mr A H Barron made over and Capt P S Marindin, R E, received charge of the 1st Division Agra Canal on the 15th Jan 1876.

Mr W J Wilson, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Northern Division, which he left on th 20th Dec to the Anupshahr Branch Ganges Canal, which he joined on the fore-noon of the 21st idem.

Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr W E Garstin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bulandshahr to the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr James Hair, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough granted in G O No 128SE, dated 14th Aug 1874, is posted to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, for employment on the Bulandshahr Branch Extension.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILLAM—February 7th, at Bombay, the wife of F. A. Gillam, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MANDERSON—February 3rd, at 15, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Major Wardlow Manderson, Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of the communicated article on Khelat which we published yesterday, we may point out that the withdrawal of the control of Khelat affairs from Sir William Merewether in no way affects the Government of Bombay. The management of the entire foreign policy of Western India—of the Gulf, Aden, Zanzibar, &c.,—was taken away from the Government of this Presidency in 1872, when Lord Northbrook came out to India as Viceroy and Sir Philip Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay. Sir Philip's first act as Governor was—in conformity with his instructions from the Secretary of State—to resign the political power this Government formerly held, and make it over to the Viceroy. He is not to be blamed for this; he could not do anything else. With the rest went the control of the frontier of Sind; and since 1872 the Government of Bombay has had absolutely nothing to do with Khelat affairs, which during the interval have gone from bad to worse. Lord Northbrook trusted Sir W. Merewether implicitly for a long time. Thus, finding neither the Khan of Khelat nor his nobles cared a button about smooth words, and being averse to the use of the more efficacious means Sir William would have used to establish at all events some responsible government in Khelat, he determined, characteristically, to "let things slide," and persevered in this course for a whole year. Now, shamed at last into action by the outrages on the frontier, he proposes to try a new line of policy, and we hope the experiment will succeed, for certainly nothing can be worse than the present state of Khelat. But at all events the Government of Bombay cannot be held accountable for the miserable mess into which affairs on the Sind frontier has fallen; nor does the appointment of Major Munro to Khelat, or the withdrawal of political authority on the frontier from the Commissioner in Sind, interfere in any way with the patronage of this Government. These acts only show somewhat ostentatiously how completely all political power in India is now centralized in the hands of a Viceroy who really does not know what to do with it.

THE Tansa Water Company has itself, in great measure, to thank for the general disfavour with which its application to purchase the Water Works of Bombay has been received here. If the promoters of the Company had come frankly forward in their own names, and explained fully the exact nature of their scheme, the most prejudiced of our local patriots could hardly have refused to give their proposal a candid consideration. But, instead of doing this, the promoters have sent to the Bombay Government, through their engineer, Mr. Clegg, a [illegible]etter giving the merest outline of [illegible]cheme; and Mr. Pedder, the Municipal [illegible]missioner, in laying this letter [illegible] the [illegible] Council, was obliged to sup[illegible]ent it [illegible] other correspondence" which he has seen, but which has not been made public. Such a mode of doing business gives an unnecessary air of mystery to what ought to be a simple and straightforward offer, and excites suspicions—which are no doubt unfounded—that the Company wishes to take some unfair advantage of the Corporation. We are sorry that the promoters were not better advised than to make such a mess of the matter, for the question of entrusting the Water Supply of Bombay to a private company is one that ought to be discussed on its merits. We are not of those who think that experience has shown how much more economically the State or the Municipality of Bombay can provide this city with a constant supply of pure water than if the work had been done by private enterprise. On the contrary, we doubt if there is any other large city in the world in which such small results have been produced at such heavy cost. At the present moment, the city has a supply of 17 gallons per head for a population of 650,000, derived from the Vehar reservoir, which, with the pipe into Bombay and the distribution mains, cost in round numbers 65½ lakhs of rupees. In addition, there has already been spent on Toolsee, simply to make the V[illegible] supply secure, 4¾ lakhs; so that the total expenditure on Water Works has been 70¼ lakhs. It is now proposed to spend 36 lakhs more on Toolsee, in order to make that reservoir an independent source of supply, yielding (according to the precise calculation of the Government of India) 4·69 gallons per head. Bombay will only get, therefore, in all 21·69 gallons per head for an expenditure of 106¼ lakhs. Again, the city had unequalled facilities for getting an abundantly pure supply of water. There was a natural basin [illegible]

[illegible] drink, if it be not absolutely impure, borders on impurity, and is far from justifying the boast that Bombay is, as regards the quality of her water supply, in advance of other great towns. (Dr. Weir's most recent analyses confirm the opinion that the quality of the Vehar water is very much below par, and there can be no doubt that its impurity increases every year.) Nothing, again, could be worse managed than the system of distributing the water. It is just a chance if a man who pays water-rate and does not live on a low level or close to the mains gets any water for his money or not. Then, although the Government very properly took upon itself a large proportion of the cost of Vehar, so that the amount of the Vehar debt remaining to be paid by the Municipality is now only 34¾ lakhs, the conditions of repayment of the debt are so stringent that the present generation of tax-payers cannot hope to save anything out of the water-rate levied upon them, although this is in excess of the rates usually charged by Water Companies in England. The total assessment of water-rate for 1874 only amounted to Rs 3,01,975, and against this sum must be set the annual payment of Rs. 1,75,000 on account of the debt, and at least another lakh on account of establishment, maintenance, and repairs. If the Water Works pay their way at present, it is as much as they do; and Mr. Pedder has shown, in his speech of the 25th ult., that, when the new Toolsee loan is raised, there will be a loss in water revenue, as compared with expenditure, of Rs. 1,10,000; while, if another loan is raised on similar terms for the construction of Ewoor, the loss will be Rs. 2,72,000 a year.

To sum up, then, Government and the Municipality together have given Bombay a supply of 17 gallons a head of not very good water from a property which is now worth nothing to the city; two years hence, when the Toolsee reservoir is completed, and the supply is increased to 21½ gallons, it will be necessary to take Rs. 1,10,000 a year from other sources of revenue for the support of the Water Works; and when, if ever, the supply is raised to 30 gallons a head by the completion of Ewoor, the contribution required from the general rates in aid of the Water Works will be Rs. 2,72,000 a year. Now, let any one compare these results with those which, as shown by Dr. Letheby in a report on the Metropolitan waters which we reprinted from the *Times* last Saturday, have been attained by means of the Water Companies in London. The water supply of London is drawn, as every one knows, from comparatively impure sources, mainly from the rivers Thames and Lea; yet Dr. Letheby, after carefully analyzing samples of the water supplied by eight different companies, reports that they showed "a remarkable freedom from sewage or other organic "pollution, and fully sustain the high opinion "entertained of the wholesome character of the "water supplied to London. There is, moreover, a remarkable uniformity and constancy "in the quality of the water." As to quantity, the average supply per head for the whole year 1875 was 33·7 gallons a day; and any one who has lived in London can bear testimony to the regularity and abundance of the supply to every house, and each storey of every house, in the metropolis. London enjoys therefore a very much larger, and a purer, supply of water than Bombay will be able in the natural course of Municipal management to boast of possessing before about the year 1920; and the average cost to each householder of the London water is, we believe, though we have no figures by us at the moment to refer to, considerably less than the Bombay water-rate. We have noticed that attempts have been made to create a prejudice against the Tansa Company by representing that, immediately the water works are transferred, the rates will be calculated by meter readings, instead of being based, as they are now, on house assessment. But there are no water meters in London houses. The water rate is paid quarterly, and bears, as in Bombay, a certain proportion to the rent of the house. Moreover, the Company only asks to be allowed to levy rates "on the existing principle." Mr. Bapty must have overlooked this fact when he calculated that the Company would be able to earn a dividend of 30 per cent. by simply charging a rupee for 1,000 gallons on half the water supply from Vehar. He must know that only about one-eighth of the water now passing through the pipes pays a water-rate; and the Company is to bind itself to maintain existing exemptions and be, in fact, as liberal to the public as the Corporation has been.

The immediate financial gain to the city of accepting the Company's offer—on the supposition that the conditions just referred to can be insisted upon—is unquestionable. Considering, indeed, that the Company will have to spend 40 lakhs in acquiring Vehar and Toolsee, and at least a crore of rupees in constructing the Tansa reservoir, it appears as if the combination of the scheme of supplying water to Bombay with the project of irrigating a great extent of country and using the water power of Tansa in the service of cotton mills were necessary in order to assure to the shareholders of the Company a fair dividend on their capital of two millions sterling. The idea of effecting such a combination is ingenious and may be useful, and it at all events does not warrant the denunciation of the promoters of the company as scheming scoundrels who are engaged in an underhand intrigue to rob the high spirited patriots of this free city of their birthright. Indirectly, too, the advantages of removing from the shoulders of the Corporation the burden of providing for the water supply of the city would be enormous. The fear has been expressed that the Corporation would have nothing to talk about if the question of water supply were settled once for all. But the current Municipal business is sufficiently important to take up a good deal of time; and the interminable water discussions are simply a nuisance, for, as a rule, they lead to nothing. The members of the Municipality have been talking about Toolsee for the last five years, and to all appearance they will go on talking about it for several years to come; and what after all is the Toolsee scheme but a peddling project—a *pis aller* which intelligent men support only because they despair of persuading the Corporation to rise to the height of any great design? Tansa would give the city a supply of water, sufficient not only for domestic purposes, for road watering, public gardens, &c., but for flushing the drains which might be constructed before next century if the Corporation were set free from the heavy task of repaying its water debt. Moreover, it would be no insignificant gain to the country to have two millions of English capital brought out for investment. Mr. Pedder contends that as, if the Municipality constructed the new Water Works, the money lent to it for the purpose by the Government of India would come from England, there is not much in this argument. But, if a company took the water supply in hand, while the Corporation went on with the drainage works, the flow of English capital into the country would of course be doubled—for the time.

"For the time," it will be said—"Ah! "there's the rub. You will perhaps benefit the "present generation; but look at the injury "you will do to posterity if you alienate the "water works of the city." Mr. Pedder draws a sketch of the happy condition the Bombay householder of 1950 will be placed in, if the Municipality persists in its virtuous resolve of keeping the Water Works and paying its debts, which makes one feel what a mistake one has made in being born a century too soon. The city will [illegible] date be blessed with [illegible] water, the drainage works will be completed, and the rate-payers will only have to provide a revenue of 20 instead of 30 lakhs a year. But the question arises, Why should we do all this for posterity? We will not urge that posterity has done nothing for us, but it seems unreasonable that the capital cost of great permanent works should be paid by one generation. Now, practically, the proposal of the Tansa Company amounts to an offer to convert the Vehar debt, now repayable by instalments within about [illegible] years from this date, into a permanent debt. [illegible]

[illegible] upon getting. We have thus endeavoured to state some of the arguments that might be used in favour of transferring the Water Works of the city to a private Company, though, on the other hand, there is much to be said against giving up such works now that the Municipality has had them for so many years in its own hands. We are aware, however, that to use arguments in this case is a mere waste of time, for the sentiment of local patriotism, having once been brought into play, must override everything. We are prepared, therefore, to throw up our cap with Dr. Blaney, and to swear with him that the Corporation consists of the wisest and most honourable men that ever existed, that Mr. Pedder is the best of Commissioners, Mr. Walton the ablest of Executive Engineers, and Dr. Weir the most indefatigable of Health Officers, and that there never was, and never will be, a project for the supply of water to any city so admirable in all respects, and indeed so divine, as that Toolsee scheme which emanated from the brain of Mr. Bapty, was embellished by Dr. Blaney, and adapted by Mr. Walton, and which the Tansa Company, with impolitic cruelty, proposes to set aside altogether.

WHITWORTH'S THEORY OF RELEVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough a month ago to publish a letter I addressed to you, making some remarks on a review of my pamphlet on the Theory of Relevancy, and afterwards came a rejoinder from the reviewer, which I read with much interest. I did not then, nor do I now, wish to say another word in the way of argument. But I have received by the last mail a letter from Mr. Stephen, one or two extracts from which will not, I think, be altogether thrown away upon the reviewer.

Mr. Stephen says, speaking of the pamphlet generally:—"My present state of mind is that of incipient conviction that you are right." This is very gratifying to me; but it is sad to think, if I am right, what the reviewer must be who wholly condemns me, who allows no merit of even the slightest kind to any one single point in my essay.

The reviewer was particularly severe upon the first of my suggested rules, declaring it worthless, useful only to any one whose mind was hopelessly bewildered, and so on; and all this was confidently put forth as Mr. Stephen's reason for not having such a rule. But, alas! Mr. Stephen now mentions that he is preparing a digest of the English Law of Evidence, and, speaking of my first rule, he says:—"Its equivalent appears in my forthcoming digest thus: The Judge may exclude evidence of facts which though relevant to the issue appear to him too remote to be material under all the circumstances of the case."

Besides what he will learn from the existence of this new rule of Mr. Stephen's, the wording of it will be specially instructive to the reviewer as deciding another of the questions between us. He will perceive that the rule declares that all relevant facts are not admissible.

I will venture to say, in conclusion, that, after all, if the reviewer in the light of this information will, unpleasant as the task may be, patiently read again his review and his letter, the trouble he took in writing them will not have been altogether in vain.

G. C. WHITWORTH.

Bombay, 6th February.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why will our pet patriot persist in miscalling the unfortunate gentleman who has ventured to trespass on the domains of Bapty and water speculation? His name is a good one—*Clegg*, not Clogg. As well, or better, call [illegible]ney, Blarney.—Yours, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

Bombay [illegible]

[illegible] LA SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF [illegible]

SIR,—Dr. Blaney fen[illegible] Is he or is he not, [illegible] interested in the Shew[illegible]

He says:—"It is [illegible] a straw whether t[illegible] as an industrial scheme, is executed [illegible] the city of Bombay *is not made responsible for the success of the project*." Never mind the Tansa scheme, and a truce to "if[illegible]"

When Dr. Blaney replies to the above question[illegible] about Shewla, the public will draw its own conclu[illegible] unaided by the irrepressible one. The state[illegible] that "he does not care a straw" whether Shewla [illegible] executed or not, is not sufficiently explicit.

As to the last sentence of my for[illegible] letter, the intelligent Doctor must have seen th[illegible] there had been a printer's error. The sentence r[illegible]—"There must be many European gentlemen i[illegible] Bombay *capable of* dealing with so large a questi[illegible]."—Yours, &c. C. D.

A REAL NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the reckless and shameless way in which people living in upper floors throw dirt and dirty water out of the window without regard to the passers-by below. Those who have occasion to pass through narrow streets and lanes will bear me out when I say that a person going through them has not only to tread upon filth and dirt, at every step, but has also to keep a constant look-out to see that he is not assailed from above with a pailful of nasty water or a basketful of sweepings. I assure you, Sir, this is no imaginary complaint, but every day many unfortunate persons meet with this unpleasant treatment, particularly early in the morning and during the dark hours of the night. It is difficult for private individuals to bring such offenders to justice, for one can hardly say from which of the houses or from what floor of the house the abomination is thrown, or even if he knew he would not like to undergo the trouble of seeking out the offender. It is for the authorities to look to this thing, for otherwise the disgraceful practice will continue to the great annoyance and vexation of many poor innocent people.

B. M. J.

Mody Street, 7th February.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "first appearance"—would it were the last—of "the world renowned" Davenport Brothers and "Professor" Fay, took place at the Town Hall,—as most are now aware,—on Saturday night.

The first part, according to the programme, was gone through with the aid of "the mysterious cabinet;" but having seen so many "cabinets" of this "mystic"—that is mechanical—description, and knowing the "mysterious" feats and tricks which they are quite capable of assisting any knave in performing, I did not repair to the scene—of *disaster* I may say—until part second was announced as the "inexplicable dark seance" by "Professor Fay"—Professor of what? And I consequently trust, in justice to the public, you will kindly allow me to evoke and "explain."

Ye realms yet unrevealed to human sight,
Ye demons who rule the regions of the night,
Ye gliding ghosts, permit us to relate,
The "mystic" wonders of your silent state.

Firstly, then, the editor of the *Lancet*, in public so tied up a rope-trick conjuror that he could not escape; and Mr. Hain Friswell clasped one of the Davenport spirit's (?) hands, and protested to the audience that it was human.

Secondly—Mr. Benjamin Webster's spectacles bore the marks of the thumb and finger of a very non-spiritual hand that had taken them off in the "mysterious cabinet;" and the *striæ* of the pores of the skin, and natural exudations of the flesh, all showed it not very "spiritualistic."

Again, Professor Anderson exposed and denounced spiritualism,—which is but a lie, and a delusion, and he who professes it a humbug and impostor—and he spoke of the Davenport Brothers in particular, who—it was said—had to quit some place in the United States *hurriedly*; they being subjected to far more "raps or taps"—not spiritual—from without, than proved agreeable within.

Lastly—A leading spirit, a medium, &c., in M[illegible]chester, amidst a large assembly, went so far as to blaspheme, and declare that he had evoked [illegible] hands with the ghost or spirit of S[illegible] and in this way—he added—it was evident that [illegible] mus had seen and felt the wou[illegible] hands [illegible] he fell back dead.

For my part, I defy these th[illegible] to produce,—even in the dark,—any sou[illegible]—be it natural or unnatural—on instruments or other[illegible] "inexplicable;" or do, or show aught,—feat, trick, [illegible] but what *can* be most fully explained; [illegible] Professor Anderson—who so vehemently denounced these ghosts—in my presence offered one thousand pounds reward for the production of any such "inexplicables" that he could not readily account for.

In conclusion, permit me to add that there can *no doubt* but what their performance is a *farce*, exceeding in the dark, tending to no good purpose, but on the contrary—particularly in this country—one out of which might result mischief, and which consequently should [illegible].—Yours, &c.

[illegible] RICHARDSON.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

8TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

The First Race to start punctually at 2 p.m.

The Yacht Club Flag-ship will be moored abreast the Apollo Pier.

Yachts and Sailing Boats intending to compete in the Sailing Matches must be near the Flag ship at stations as follows, before 1-30 o'clock p.m.:—

SHIPS' BOATS FOR THE 1ST RACE.—In line extending from abreast the Flag-ship in-shore.

2ND RACE BOATS.—In line in-shore of Flag-ship, north of 1st Race.

LARGE YACHTS FOR 3RD RACE.—In line just above the Boats.

CUTTERS AND SCHOONERS FOR 4TH RACE.—In line just above the large Yachts.

LATEEN-RIGGED AND SLIDING GUNTER-RIGGED BOATS FOR 5TH RACE.—In line just above the Cutters and Schooners.

In taking places in each line, the several Boats will range themselves from No. 1 next the Flag-ship, in the order of the published list, highest numbers in-shore.

Yachts and Sailing Boats must start from moorings of their own. Yards and Sails (except headsails of fore-and-aft-rigged vessels) may be hoisted, but no sails to be made before starting.

For each race in succession a gun will be fired and the Numeral Flag of the number of the race (in Maryatt's Code) will be hoisted at the fore of the Flag-ship as a signal to make ready, the Numeral Flag being dipped as each boat in the Race is to start.

All the Boats in each Race to start together.

Rowing Boats will assemble not later than 4 p.m. and the Boats for each Race in succession will take up stations in lines astern extending in-shore from the rendezvous Flag Boat, in order of published list,—No. 1 next the Flag boat. Boats heading north.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE—Rs. 30. THIRD PRIZE—Rs. 15.

FIRST RACE [2 P.M.].—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats of any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
Peshawur	...Cutter	..Mr R B Haselwood	...Blue Swallow Tail
Topaze	.. Do	...The Captain	...Red & White Squares
Moreyshire	.. Do	...Capt Dawson	...White with Red Cross
Prince Oscar	.. Do	...Capt Powles	...Red White Cross
Raleigh	Do	...The Captain	..Red Triangular with White Lozenges
Undaunted	...Launch ...	Do	..White with Red Cross
Daphne	...Cutter ...	Do	..Red
Gitimthruit	... Do	...Capt Barlow	..P and O Flag
Undaunted	...Barge	...The Captain	..White with Red Cross
The Sloth	...Cutter	..Capt Barlow	..Blue with Diagonal White Cross
Doris	...Launch	...The Captain	..White Burgee. Red ball in centre
Raleigh	..Pinnace...	Do	...Red Triangular with White Lozenges
Kwang-tung	...Gig	...Mr W Edwards	"Line."
Topaze	...Cutter	...The Captain	..Red & White Squares
Immortalite	... Do	.. Do	...Blue & White Stripes
Newcastle	... Do	.. Do	...Blue Triangular
Doris	... Do	.. Do	...White Burgee Red ball in centre
Bucephalus	... Do	..Capt Filgate	..Black horse on white ground

COURSE.—From stations at Flag ship to a Flag-Boat moored between Oaranja Shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round Inner Lightship, leaving it also on starboard hand and back, passing between Flag-ship and rendezvous flag boat moored in-shore of it, heading up the Harbour [once round].

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE—Rs. 15.

SECOND RACE [at 2-15 P.M.].—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as *bona fide* Ships' Boats. Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.

Boat's Name.	Rig.	Entered by.	Distinguishing Flag
Foam	..Lateen	...The Commodore	Bl with Yel Crown
Tiney	..Cutter	...The Confederacy	Blue with W Cross
Kathleen	..Sliding Gunter	...Captain Carew	..Blue Ensign.

Tiney allows Foam 2 minutes and Kathleen 7 minutes.

Foam allows Kathleen 5 minutes.

Course.—Same as for First Race.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

THIRD RACE [at 2-30 P.M.]—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
Ianthe	...Lateen	...C P Cooper, Esq.	Blue Burgee with a Lion
Sea Queen	... „	...A J Macdonald, Esq	...Rear Commodore's Flag
Water Queen ..	„	...H Maxwell Esq.	Vice Commodore's Flag

Time Allowance.

	To Ianthe	To Sea Queen
Water Queen allows	..23 Minutes	24 Minutes
Ianthe „	.. ....	1 Minute

Course.—Same as for First Race, but *twice* round.

PRIZE.—A SILVER C[illegible]

FOURTH RACE [at 2 45 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting Handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
Oriental	..Schooner	Capt G F Henry	Green with a Harp.
Wandle	.. „	...Capt Blackmore	White Pennant Red Cross.

Oriental allows Wandle 10 minutes.

Course.—Same as for First Race.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

FIFTH RACE [at 3 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting Handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
Faerie	..Lateen	...Capt Searle	...Faerie
Sybil	... „	...Dr Lumsdaine	...B Y C
Rustom	... „	J O'Leary, Esq.	...C C Pennant
Ranee	..SG	..L Reid, Esq	..Ranee
Erin	... „	...F D Parker, Esq	Red with White Stripe

Course.—Same as for First Race.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

SIXTH RACE.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats, Starting Handicapped. Entrance Rs. 5.

No Entries.

ROWING MATCHES.

SEVENTH RACE [at 5 P.M.]—Rowing Match for four oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than Four Boats to start.

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE—Rs. 10.

Boat's Name.	No. of Oars	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
Emily	...Four	Lestock Reid, Esq.	..Red Burgee with White Cross
Annie	.. „	Capt Pendergast	..Triangular Yellow and Blue
Wee May	.. „	Capt Brebner	..Blue Pennant pierced with an Anchor.
Rajpoot	.. „	Capt Lawrence	...Blue Pennant White Centre

COURSE.—From stations at Flag-ship to a Flag Boat moored about half-mile off in the direction of Cross Island, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back, passing between the rendezvous flag-boat and the winning-post on shore at the Admiral's Landing Stage in the Dockyard.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

EIGHTH RACE [at 5-10 P.M.]—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats. Course—½ a mile. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Bombay Crew
Bow J W Pullen, Esq
2 W Tennant, Esq
3 J Jardine, Esq
Stroke J R Crott, Esq
Coxn C Candy, Esq

W O

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE—Rs. 10.

NINTH RACE [at 5-20 P.M.],—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-war, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling less than ten Oars [European Crews]. Entrance Rs. 5.

Boat's Name	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undaunted	[illegible]	The Captain	[illegible]
Immortalite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Course.—[illegible]

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. [illegible]

TENTH RACE [at 5.30 [illegible]]—[illegible] Pinnaces belonging to [illegible] &c., pulling not less than ten Oars [illegible]

Boat's Name	Rig	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undaunted	Cutter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Topaze	Launch	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do	Do	[illegible]
Undaunted	Cutter	Do	[illegible]
Raleigh	Do	Do	[illegible]
Undaunted	Launch	Do	[illegible]

Course.—[illegible]

[illegible]

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ELEGRAMS FOR MBAY GAZETTE.

Y REVENUE JURISDIC- ION BILL.

ALLAHABAD, 7th Feb.

enue Jurisdiction Bill is to , but a section is to be added venue Officers to make refer- Court in cases of doubt or

HE SERAPIS.

eaves Calcutta for Bombay on

LEWIS PELLY.

that Sir Lewis Pelly is appoint n Council.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, 7th Feb.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra has arrived in London from Copenhagen.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Lord Lytton will embark from Brindisi on board the steamer Orontes which will leave Portsmouth on the 1st proximo.

LONDON, 5th Feb., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅞d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46
Chartered „ „	£17-10
Do. Mercantile „	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai	£28
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£68,625,000
Total Notes in circulation	£100,625,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ per cent. do.	88
5½ per cent. do.	93
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104½

Arrival.—Zampa.

The Prince of Wales having completed his round of visits will now enjoy some rest from public displays, Municipal and other addresses, and will pass his time in shooting and sporting excursions in Naini Tal, Kumaon Terai and Nepaul Terai, for the remainder of this month, up to the 3rd of March, when His Royal Highness will reach Bareilly, proceed to Allahabad, Kundwa and Indore, which he will reach on the 5th of March and where he will remain the guest of H. H. Holkar till the 7th. The Prince will then go to Nandgaum and Ellora, arrive in Bombay on the 10th March and embark in the Serapis on his return home. The special correspondents have all of them now left the Prince, Reuter's Agent alone accompanying him to Nepaul, whence all items of importance will, to use a word lately coined, be "wired" to the press.

Information was received in Calcutta by telegraph on Friday last that the Home Council made no allotment of bills in London on Wednesday.

From Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s tea report we see that the total quantity of Indian tea exported in January last was 2,712,194lbs., as compared with 2,124,909lbs. exported in January 1875.

Four officers from the Meean Meer garrison are under orders to proceed at once to Dalhousie on court martial duty, for the purpose of trying a sergeant belonging to the 81st Regiment there under a very serious charge.

The following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday last:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	[illegible]	1,300	1,295	1,296 13 10	28,98,500 0 0
Benares ...	[illegible]	1,235	1,225	1,23[illegible] 6 2	20,73,200 0 0

It is stated by a Rangoon paper that a new sub-division of that portion of the Toungoo District bordering on Karennee, will shortly be created, and Mr. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, who has lately been relieved of charge of the Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan, by Captain Grover, will be placed in charge.

Under an order from the Government of India calling for the reduction of the Judge Advocate General's Department, Madras, the appointment of the Deputy Judge Advocate, [illegible] the duties of which had been [illegible] Deputy Hyderabad Subsidia[illegible] abolished, but it will be combined [illegible] latter and called No. 3 Circle.

In consideration of the arduous nature of the duties in which Dr. Ratton has for the past few years been engaged, in connection with the analysis and improvement of Government Salt, the Madras Government upon the representation of the Board of Revenue, have addressed the Government of India to double the allowance at present received by that gentleman for this special work.

As an instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, we may point to Mr. C. W. Blunt, lately an Inspector of H. M.'s Customs, Rangoon, who may possibly inherit a Baronetcy and a large estate. His name appears in Debrett's peerage for the year 1875, as heir presumptive of Sir C. W. Blunt of Heathfield Park, Hawkhurst, Surrey. In Dodd's peerage for 1873, and in Lloyd's for 1872, the name of Mr. Blunt's cousin Captain Richard John Blunt, 25th Madras Native Infantry, appears as heir presumptive; that gentleman has since died without issue. The present Baronet, Sir C. W. Blunt, is also past 60 years of age, and has no issue. In the event of his decease the title and estates will devolve upon Mr. C. W. Blunt at present in Rangon, who purposes returning to England shortly. It is therefore not improbable that Mr. Blunt, who was an officer in the late Bengal Army many years ago, may yet be Sir C. W. Blunt, and like the "fine old English gentleman," own a great state.

A short time ago an effort was made in the Kolar district, in Mysore, by Mr. Lavelle, for the purpose of obtaining information of the existence or otherwise of gold there. The search was by no means unsuccessful. In fact the quartz obtained by the experimentalists showed that a rich mine was in store, and it was the intention of those who began the search to start a company to work the mines. To satisfy themselves of the existence of gold in Kolar, Mr. Linden, late of the International Ice Company, was sent to report upon the capabilities of the gold field, and his report was so assuring that it has been resolved to lay out large capital upon the enterprise. Mr. Lavelle holds authority from the Mysore Government to search for gold over a tract of country ten miles in extent, but the firm that has resolved to enter into the business will only confine operations to a portion of this extensive field, and it is hoped that the enterprise—bold and venturesome as it is—will prove successful. Few people, it is said, can have any idea of the mine of wealth to be found in the gold fields of Kolar. They are said to be the richest in the country, if not in the world, surpassing even the gold mines of Ballarat in Australia.

The Pester Lloyd, referring to the alleged acquisition by England of the harbour of Mohammerah, at the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, says that this is probably the first step towards the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway, and the continuation of the policy which led to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. "England has now one foot in the stirrup at Suez, and the other at Mohammerah. . . . Russia will have to lower her flag; she has neither the material power nor the spirit to beat England out of the field. . . . Was it to be expected that while Russia was advancing towards India, the statesmen of the richest and most cultivated nation in the world should look on with folded arms? . . . The truth is that England is now as strong, and her policy is as great as ever—as in the time of William III. or of Wellington. She does not make any show of military strength, but she will get that when she wants it. A country which has so much money and so many resources, whose people are inspired with so grand a patriotism, and whose Government acts with such a masterly policy, does not meet with the difficulties of continental nations in raising an army. Let the English people only be convinced that their army requires developing—as seems to be the case since the Duke of Cambridge's last speech—and the thing is as good as done."

The following bit of scandal is from the Simla paper:—"As it is possible that some misapprehension may arise as to the identity of the couple, said to be 'well known at Simla,' who were requested to withdraw from the ball at Lahore given in honour of the Prince of Wales, it is only just and fair to Simla to say that the male individual was Major S. B. Goad of well-known notoriety. He had, it is said, procured a ticket of admission for himself and daughter, and then brought with him a lady, whom he declared to be his *adopted* daughter but who has not been hitherto recognised in society as in that position. Major Goad and the lady were politely invited by the Stewards to withdraw, but he chose to bluster and make a scene, until it was threatened to remove him by force. He and the lady then withdrew. It was altogether a painful and unpleasant business, but nothing could have exceeded the gentlemanly tact and temper of the Stewards, especially of Mr. Probyn, who tried in every way to prevent the exhibition of a public scandal; but Major Goad seemed determined that his insult to His Royal Highness and society should attract as much attention as possible. Pity may be accorded to the lady who allowed herself to be placed in so unfortunate a position, but merited contempt and indignation have been justly felt towards her partner. Major Goad is a well-known character at Simla and has for a long time done here much as he liked, either for the reason which it is said he himself believes, that every body is afraid of him, or perhaps for the more likely one, which induces a gentleman always to give the wall to a sweep. He is, we believe, still a member of the Simla Municipality, but if the other members have any regard for the office or their own dignity, they should see that Major Goad's name is at once removed from the list. No man, whatever be his rank or wealth, should be allowed to outrage decency and defy public opinion as this man has for years been doing."

The *Sind News* publishes the following particulars of the murder of Noordeen Mengul by the Khan of Khelat:—"A highly respectable native of Lus Beyla, who has just arrived from that quater, has furnished us with a few particulars regarding the death of Noordeen Mengul, who, as we reported lately, was killed the other day at Khelat. It would appear that the Khan had a design on Noordeen's life for some time, and frequently requested Attah Mahomed, the Sirdar, who was reported to have been mortally wounded, and who is since said to have died of his wounds, to entrap him. This Attah Mahomed steadfastly refused to do, and he asked the Khan how he could think of such a thing after having taken a solemn oath on the Koran not to hurt a hair of Noordeen's head. Seeing that there was no probability of accomplishing his object through a direct request, the Khan tried, and successfully, another dodge. After a time he represented to Attah Mahomed the necessity for circumventing the British, who, the Khan said, had encroached on Khelat territory, and that a man of the calibre of Noordeen could alone do what was required to be done to prevent all such encroachments. Put off his guard, as Attah Mahomed was, he was soon induced to yield to the request of the Khan to bring Noordeen to the latter; Noordeen was unfortunately for himself, persuaded to accompany Attah Mahomed. While seated on the ground floor of the Khan's palace, as it is called, Noordeen was fired at through the windows by the Khan's troops, and he was mortally wounded; a *rusle* took place in consequence, in which Attah Mahomed was wounded; he has, we now learn, died of his wound. An act of treachery like the one we have just chronicled is characteristic of the Khan, who, as we have maintained, for ever so long, is a monster in human shape, and as despicable a specimen of humanity as could possibly be met with. The murder of Noordeen Mengul has caused the utmost consternation throughout Beloochistan, and vengeance dire is breathed against the Khan, the author of it The Sirdars, to a man, have vowed revenge, and the position of the Khan is therefore exceedingly critical. While on this subject we may mention that the authority to interfere in Khelat affairs has been taken away from the Sind Government and transferred to that of the Punjaub. Considering that the present Commissioner in Sind has really been the cause of the anarchy that now reigns rampant in Beloochistan, his imbecile policy towards that country having first been denounced by us some four or five years ago, we cannot say that we regret the change that has thus been effected.

The Calcutta *Statesmen*:—"If anything could awaken Sir Richard Temple to the consciousness that his conduct towards the people throughout these late municipal proceedings, has deeply offended many of the best men of the city, it would be the resignations that are being tendered to him by the members of the Bench. Englishmen value sincerity in their public men before all other qualities, and the silent rebuke these resignations convey is more eloquent than words. He is 'pleased to accept' Mr. J. B. Knight's resignation, but he dares say nothing about it and he hopes it will escape public notice. Why is it that the man, perhaps, most generally trusted by all classes in the city, a man of extreme moderation of views, and who has devoted years [illegible] self-denying labour to municipal affa[illegible] esignation of Her M[illegible] Peace. He could [illegible] pbell and his pre- [illegible] but he can no [illegible] d Temple. It is [illegible] acted lie. While [illegible] r. And so the [illegible] a [illegible] Mr. Knight's resignation is perforce silent as to his long and valuable services upon the Bench, because Sir Richard knows well what it means; and like Macbeth's *Amen* any reference to Mr. Knight's services would stick in his throat. Why is it, we say, that at the very moment when Sir Richard professes to be giving the city self-government, every independent Justice on the Bench is dubitating whether he should not follow the example of Mr. Knight and Dr. Waller, and decline to serve under Sir Richard any longer. For let there be no mistake. It is indignation at the dishonesty of Sir Richard Temple's course, that is inducing these resignations. You cannot get a simple, straightforward utterance from him, approach him how you may. He tells the people one thing, and the Justices another, and the Council another still, and has a fourth, fifth, and hundredth plausibility with which to impose upon himself. We do very earnestly trust that no man of character, either European or Native, will consent to be nominated for election, under the patent imposture of the Bill now going through the Council. We expect Kristodas Pal to set the example to the native community. He has said truly in Council, that no man of self-respect will be found to serve under the Bill, and we trust he will use his great influence to make his countrymen share this conviction. Sir Richard is counting upon the weakness of native gentlemen, and his own power to nominate a large number of officials to the Corporation, to make the imposture succeed. We are not ourselves admirers of the elective system, but so much has the system of nomination been abused that it should now be honestly tried, while Sir Richard is bent on giving it a *dis*honest trial; and we trust the effort will break down."

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M's. Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, and 700 H. P Captain W. H. Cumming, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant at midnight from Portsmouth (January 5th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with 72 officers, 14 ladies, and 19 children; 928 men, 96 women and 145 children. During the voyage there was one birth, and she experienced very cold weather throughout the voyage. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col R P Campbell, 14th Hussars
Surg-Maj A P M Corbett, A M D
Maj W [illegible], 14th Hussars
Surg-Maj and Mrs C B Mathew and two children, A M D
Maj and Mrs H J F Shea, 11th R A
Surg T S Barrow, 14th Hussars
Surg and Mrs W F Stevenson and child, A M D
Capt J H Knox, 14th Hussars
Capt C E Terrot, 63rd Regt
Pay-Mr and Mrs E H Dawd and child, 14th Hussars
Capt and Mrs H W L Paddon, 2-7th Regt
Capt T G Guthell, 13th Hussars
Pay-Mr and two Misses Murphy, 14th Hussars
Capt and Mrs W B McTaggart, 14th Hussars
Capt J Dennis, 14th Hussars
Capt H L E Malone, 14th Hussars
Capt and Mrs W Phibbs and child, 54th Regt
[illegible] R A Collis, 1-6th R[illegible]
Capt J [illegible]entish, 14th Hussars.
Vet Surg [illegible] Mrs F F Marshall an[illegible] child, 14th Hussars
Lieut W Taylor, [illegible]
Riding-Mr J Harr[illegible] 14th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs F T [illegible]axwell and child, R E
Lieut H F Grant, [illegible]th Hussars
Lieut G D Sto[illegible]ll, 1-11th Regt
Lieut A J [illegible] V Cortlandt, 3rd Hu[illegible]rs.
Lieut [illegible] Garth, 14th Hussars
Li[illegible] and Adjt Hon H G [illegible]ough, 14th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs R G Doyne, 1-6th Foot
Lieut J J S Chisholme, 9th Lancers
Lieut W S Stokes, 14th Hussars
Lieut R Owen, 14th Hussars
Lieut A J English, 14th Hussars
Lieut C D V Tuthill, 14th Hussars
Lieut W L McCall, 14th Hussars
Lieut W E Phillips, 10th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs E B McInnis, 9th Lancers
Lieut E E Shearburn, 9th Lancers
Lieut S S H Maxwell, 14th Hussars
Lieut C F Lindsell, 14th Hussars
Qr-Mr and Mrs Merrill, 14th Hussars.
Lieut R Wynard, R H A
Surg J C Dorman, A M D
Surg E W Kelsall, A M D
Lieut G C Richards, 14th Hussars
Sub-Ins and Mrs Carroll, A E D
Sub-Lieut W H Burn, 14th Hussars
Sub-Lieut G F M Palmer, 14th Hussars
Sub-Lieut C J L Stuart, 1-17th Regt
Sub-Lieut A C King, 14th Hussars
Sub-Lieut C C O T French, 1-8th Regt
Sub-Lieut G H O Hamilton, 14th Hussars
Sub-Lieut G F A Gavin, 15th Hussars
Sub-Lieut A E Studd, 15th Hussars
Sub-Lieut W S Burnell, 1-2nd Regt
Sub-Lieut H R Fate, 1-3rd Regt
Sub-Lieut E M Eyre, 1-6th Regt
Sub-Lieut St G H J R Richardson, 1-8th Regt
Sub-Lieut [illegible], 1-14th Regt
Sub-Lieut L L Hutchins, 1-21st Regt.
Sub-Lieut J J Kentish, 39th Regt
Sub-Lieut A A Barrett, 44th Regt
Sub-Lieut J C Swan, 45th Regt.
Sub-Lieut F A Harris, 54th Regt
Sub-Lieut E C W Hannan, 56th Regt
Sub-Lieut F J Brown, 56th Regt
Sub-Lieut S O Foulder, 62nd Regt
Sub-Lieut C E L Clarke, 62nd Regt
Sub-Lieut A G B Stubbs, 63rd Regt
Sub-Lieut C W Ford, 65th Regt
Sub-Lieut C W Harris, 73rd Regt
Lieut [illegible] F D Dawson, R A.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S TERRITORIES.

(From our Special Correspondent with the Prince.)

GWALIOR, Feb. 2.

On Monday (31st January), the Prince, full of the seeing of sights in the city of Akbar, quitted Agra for the capital of Scindia's dominions; but, as the sequel will show, he was not fated either there or while going there to escape from the monotony of splendid *tamashas* which has charactised his visit to India. At present there is no railway to Gwalior, although there will be one completed in a few years in connection with the system of railway communication which ramifies Central India; and, therefore, the Prince had to be driven along the somewhat famous highway which extends between Gwalior and Agra, a distance of 72 miles. The journey is not altogether uninteresting, as there are some pretty scenes and strangely torn ground to be seen on the way. After leaving Agra (which the majority of the "specials" did on Sunday morning in order to see the reception of the Prince in Gwalior), our party settled down to enjoy all the pleasures that can be extracted from a dâk gharry. I wonder why the proprietors of these useful machines do not endeavour to make them a little more comfortable. At present they are large, dirty-looking and uncomfortable boxes, mounted on coarse heavy wheels. They possess no beauty. Their sliding doors are a nuisance generally—when pulled together, after they have made several desperate attempts to stick in the grooves, they make the gharry dark and too hot, and when open they afford a passage to the interior for the lumps of mud which spin off the wheels. The seats are hard—(O so hard!) and the sides are also hard, stiff, angular, and apt to fall down with a sudden bang upon your elbow when the rough motion of the vehicle has shaken out the supports; in short, altogether admirably adapted for companionship to the uncompromising seats, although sternly obnoxious to the comfort of the unhappy traveller whom fate compels to exist for a time in their vicinity. The small wooden windows which push up on each side of you; the grated window behind; the small, square well in which you place your feet; the dirty-grey or blue appearance of the exterior: the miserable-looking appearance of the rats of ponies that occupy the rough hewn shafts; the native driver with his melancholy horn and ugly whip, which is simply a heavy thong tied to the end of a little stump of wood—all tend to make a dâk gharry one of the most uncomfortable vehicles, actually and in appearance, which the ingenuity of residents in the dark ages of Anglo-Indian history have handed down to the dutifully-imitative hotel-keepers of the present day. However, the discomforts of the dâk gharries bring their own revenge. Had these conveyances been more comfortable, or possessed some of the romance which lingers like a halo round the reminiscences of the old stage coach days of England, the probability is that the construction of railroads in almost every part of India would be less advanced than it is at the present moment. To return to our journey. When we were clear of the outskirts of Agra, which extend about two-and-a half miles in the direction of Gwalior, we noticed a number of camps belonging to native chiefs, and also that some of the camps, with their walls of coloured canvas, were an imitation on a small scale of the Prince's camp. There were plenty of armed men, camels and elephants moving about among the tents; and on the road we met many a cold-looking native plodding along leading an Indian file of camels, and many a woman or boy driving gangs of pack-asses to the accompaniment of sticks and yells. At Kaikooba, about six miles from Agra, we observed what was either a large caravanserai, or a camel fair. There were probably three or four hundred camels together, either standing up, lying down, or bending their heads over their long legs to [illegible]ch the scanty bundles of grass which their drivers were throwing down before them. Some of the matron camels had babies by their sides—funny little animals, whose legs seemed almost too shaky to be able to carry their bumps. The babies poked their heads everywhere about their mothers in search of milk, while the old ladies whisked their tails and held their nozes high in the air as if they were looking down contemptuously upon all other camels that did not happen to possess babies. At Jyjoo, about eighteen miles from Agra, we observed on the right a high red wall—evidently a garden wall; and three domes, tipped with spires of marble, appeared above the trees. The place looked like a Mahomedan tomb, but we were told that it was only serai, or travellers' resting place. A village stands near the serai of the usual description of Indian villages, where the most conspicuous character always appears to be the policeman, who seems at the same time to have little to do but to put his heels together and his hands down by his sides when a European traveller happens to be passing, and then to resume an interrupted conversation with the sweetmeat seller who squats on the mud floor of the hut behind him. About thirty miles from Agra, we reached the territory of the Raja of Dholepore. After passing a town of considerable size and appearance, containing not only several Hindoo temples, large gardens, a Fort situated upon a hill, and a Government Post Office and Telegraph office, we reached the entrance to the Raja of Dholepore's ground. A triumphal arch spanned the beginning of the avenue; to the right lay a garden, and to the left an open compound containing a very tall tent and a number of smaller ones. The large tent, the cloth of which was striped black and red, had a small pavilion on the top, reached by a staircase with canvas sides, and it was altogether a handsome structure. It was erected specially for the accommodation of the Prince, who spent about an hour in it altogether while *en route* to Gwalior. The gardens are very pretty. They contain small tanks with gold fishes in them; statues; and several curious pieces of artillery, the most extraordinary of which are a quadruple and a double gun. The former consists of four brass cannon mounted on the same carriage and each pointing in a different direction of the compass; and the other is simply two long brass guns welded together. Neither of these pieces of artillery can be regarded as anything but a curiosity. A residence for the Political Agent is being built in one part of the garden, and it promises to be a handsome structure, while there can be little doubt from the few specimens of upholstery which I noticed in it, that it will be sumptuously furnished. The Raja of Dholepore is at present a minor, and one of the most amusing sights to be witnessed at the present time in his territory is the youth running about the garden with a miniature rifle, which the Prince presented to him, and with which he endeavours to do a great deal of execution among small birds; or working vigorously at the pump handle of the small fire-engine which was another of the Prince's gifts. (By the way, I wonder if the idea of presenting the Rajas of India with fire-engines originated with the Duke of Sutherland, who is a singular enthusiast as an amateur fireman.) Shortly after the highroad leaves the Dholepore mansion it begins to descend towards the Chumbul River, which divides the territories of Scindia and Dholepore. The descent is about a mile long, and is very steep nearly all the way—so steep that the dâk ponies have to be taken out of the gharry and bullocks substituted. The country [illegible] strangely torn into heaps of mud and sand, as if a treme[illegible] had at some remote period swept through the earth and left pieces standing only here and there. At the foot of the descent flows the Chumbul, a broad and deep river which is crossed by a bridge of boats. I never saw a more blue or clear Indian river than the Chumbul. So far as purity is concerned, it is worth a hundred of the Ganges. The Nerbudda, where it sulks beneath the dark frowns of the Marble Rocks, is like the Chumbul, but it does not possess such a deep blue colour. When we were passing over the straw covered bridge, and had noticed the sparkling drops that shot up from the blue water against the boats as they "lurched" for a second with the weight of the dâk gharry, we were strongly tempted to bathe; but the heat of the day was the grand obstacle, and we crossed to the other side, casting many an admiring glance at the lovely current. Looking back from the opposite bank there lay the river; and two hundred yards further off, where it shallowed, and where every pebble at the bottom could be counted, a picturesque group of females were bathing, while upon the steps of an old fortress, which was probably built to oppose the passage across the river of an enemy, or to command the turn which the Chumbul takes to the right after it saunters under the bridge of boats, women, from whose glossy black hair the water was dripping, were adjusting their blue or red sarees in graceful folds about their shoulders. A village lies on the Gwalior bank of the river, and here the bullocks were abandoned and the horses resumed. The country for the next twenty miles possessed but little variety—it was for the most part torn into ravines and hillocks, with here and there a river threading its way among the valleys. It was not until the fortress of Gwalior came in sight that the aspect of the country began to change for the better. The road now began to be lined with trees, and fields of dall or mustard, with bright blue rows of linseed, to take the place of barren sandy wastes. Passing at some distance the southern end of the fortress, the great size of which appeared to be exaggerated by the rays of declining day, we entered Morar, the Gwalior cantonment, where the European population resides, and reached the dâk bungalow shortly after sunset. As we started at eight o'clock from Agra, we had thus had a journey of about ten hours. The dak bungalow of India is in its way about as comfortable as a dak gharry. The keeper is generally an old man, infirm of years and of purpose, who fondly lingers over the recollection of the last bottle of beer and box of stale sardines that he sold to an unfortunate traveller three months ago—a bottle and a box which he has since forgotten to renew, so that the fare of the next traveller who falls beneath his shadow must be "spatch-cock" and chowpatties; and the dwelling is lonely and cheerless. On this occasion, when a crowd of special correspondents suddenly descended upon its limited accommodation, the Morar dak bungalow was less comfortable than it might otherwise have been. However, we sent out to the bazaars for beds; and a deputation proceeded to the Parsee shop that they felt certain must be near the cantonments, and made sundry purchases of tinned soups, claret, beer, sausages, and biscuits. When the foragers returned to the bungalow laden with their spoils, they were looked upon with as much interest as though they had been spies from the land of Canaan. Dinner was forthwith cooked; hunger made excellent sauce; "good digestion waited upon appetite;" and when the pipe of peace went round, and the voice that has whilom enchanted the feathery warblers in the gloomy depths of Ashantee forests had stirred emotions of sentiment and pathos by turns, it was agreed in the hearts of the special correspondents that there were much worse places to wait in for the arrival of the Prince than the dak bungalow of Morar. On Monday morning, we received a note from Captain Hope, Aide-de Camp to General Daly, stating that Colonel Hutchinson, the Political Resident, had, on behalf of the Maharaja Scindia, prepared quarters for the special correspondents within the grounds attached to the new Phoolbagh Palace, and thither we proceeded without further delay along a tree-shaded road about three miles long, with grain fields on one side and on the other a part of the native town of Gwalior, hugging the feet of the great fortress that dominates above it. On the way, we had ample opportunities of admiring the Morar cantonments, which are large and clean, and intersected by clean broad roads sheltered from the heat of the sun by neem or peepul trees.

The new Palace lies to the north-west of the fortress on ground which is slightly raised above the Lushkur, or native city of Gwalior. The grounds attached to it are very extensive, and beautifully laid out in the Italian style of landscape gardening. They are entered from the Morar cantonments through a large ornamental arch, from which a large road shaded by trees leads directly to the Palace gates. Smaller roads branch off to the right and left, and lead through park-like meadows to large roads which run close to the outer walls, which enclose an expansive square. Pretty little white houses are placed here and there in the centre of groves or flower-beds. Towards the centre of the grounds, there are pretty ornamental pieces of water studded with islands and summer-houses, and at certain portions of the embankments the water is permitted to fall over into lakes on a lower level, forming pretty cascades. On the embankments, marble statues of nude figures stand up among the shrubs and trees. Beneath some spreading banyan trees, there are little marble platforms with the backs beautifully fretted, and [illegible] marble couches on these the luxurious [illegible] can obtain pleasant views of the fall[illegible] waters and the surrounding wealth of t[illegible] and flowers. On one splendid old tree, I [illegible]ticed a staircase erected round the trunk and carried along branches to the top, ami[illegible] the dense foliage of which was a platform with rude easy-chairs which on a summer's evening would be dear alike to smokers or to sentimental wooers. Some of the flower-beds are worked into flowing designs, and the spectator is puzzled which to admire most in the grounds—the smooth-cut lawns, the shining lakes, the sparkling cascades, the romantic "crows'-nest," the marble pavilions, the groves of orange-trees bending to the earth with their golden burdens, or the charming flowerbeds. I am not sure that to an Englishman the flower-beds would not prove the most interesting, for these are not filled with the gaudy produce of Indian soil, but with good old English garden favourites. There are borders of bright marigold or fragrant mignonette; banks of pansies, all arranged in splendid velvetty colours; clumps of larkspur; masses of poor Burns' favourite "wee modest, crimson tapped flower," the daisy; and excellent varieties of roses. Such a collection of flowers well known in the old country, I have seen nowhere else in India; and for every true born Briton who is privileged to enter the Phoolbagh gardens, Scindia has prepared a pleasant surprise. The Palace is enclosed within a tall handsome brown iron railing, the spears on which are tipped with gold; and the Palace itself is a large and handsome structure of snowy whiteness. It is built in the form of a square, with a garden in the centre, in the middle of which again mythologic figures spout water all day long into a marble fountain. I hope to be able to give you in a few days some fuller particulars of this beautiful Palace, and in the meantime you must remain contented with my untechnical account of Scindia's splendid residence. The principal rooms of the Palace are on the northern side of the square. In one corner the rooms designed for the harem may be distinguished by their blank windows. Entering a somewhat low archway, the visitor finds himself with, on the right, the suit of apartments which were reserved for the Prince, and on the left the grand drawing room and dining room of the Palace Need it be said that the Prince's apartments were furnished sumptuously? Or must I tell you that the walls of his drawing room were papered with maroon and gold paper of the very finest material, that the central table was made of marble, that large pier-glasses with heavy gold frames hung upon the walls, that the pier-tables seemed to be made of solid gold so richly were they gilded; or that it contained numerous costly knick-knacks? Is it necessary that I should tell you that the bed-[illegible] as seen by the variegated ligh[illegible] cast d[illegible] the red and green diamond [illegible]ws, strangely beautiful; that the [illegible] were marble, and the bas[illegible] boxes, and drinking jugs [illegible] gold? Will it please the British public very much if I tell them that the bath-room was a spacious apartment, and that on a large marble platform upon one side there stood a massive silver bath, the construction and material of which cost an enormous sum? When I entered the Prince's dressing room, I found there a sturdy specimen of the British traveller abroad. He touched and inspected everything with the air of a man determined to discover some mysterious fungus in it, and he thought he acquired immortal honour by using the combs and hair-brushes which had been laid on the pier-table for the Prince's use. I wonder that he did not wash his face in the golden basin and lave himself in the silver bath. If he derived much joy from the temporary tickling of a brush, what rapturous delight must he not have received from the consciousness of playing in the royal bath the part enacted by Sabrina in the cool translucent wave! Truly, your travelled Briton is fearfully and wonderfully made. The corridor leading to the great drawing-room of the Palace contains large mirrors and heavy rose-coloured chandeliers, staircases branching off to the right and left, the railings of which are spiral crystals, and the steps of marble with a thin strip of exceedingly rich carpet in the centre. Crystal pendants hang from the platform at the staircase, and the floor of the corridor is like a large chess board with its paving of squares of black and white marble. The walls are papered with maroon and gold, and silk banners with inscriptions in honour of the Prince hang upon them. One banner bore emblazoned upon it in letters of gold, "Gwalior—Ei Bendith ar ei Ben;" another, "God bless our Prince—the loyal welcome of Gwalior;" another, the well-known Irish welcome, "Cead Mille Failte;" and yet another, "Welcome to the Son of our Good and Gracious Queen." The drawing-room cannot be described in any way which would do it justice. It is probably the handsomest room of the kind in India. It is about eighty feet long by 50 broad. The walls are white and gold, the furniture is gold and red velvet; the carpet, which is worked in a chaste and classical design, was made in England, cost over £500, and is as soft as velvet to the tread; but the greatest feature of all in this splendid room are the chandeliers, of which there are three hanging from the roof. Two of them are of colossal proportions, each containing no fewer than 250 lights; and the central one, although containing only 100 lights, is as splendid in its way as its larger companions. The two large chandeliers were bought by Scindia during his recent visit to Calcutta to meet the Prince, and each one cost him £2,500. Attached to the drawing-room is a marble verandah and a dancing-hall. The whole of the furnishing of the Palace, together with the designing of it and the surrounding gardens, was carried out under the direction of Major Michael Filoze; and the furnishing and building of the Phoolbagh is said to have cost not more than £160,000. I need not attempt to describe the rooms which were allotted to the Prince's suite. Each was sumptuously upholstered, and even the Prince's valets had apartments which an ordinary human being in an ordinary way of life might envy. Altogether, such a residence was well worthy of the son of Her Majesty. General Sir Henry Daly, Colonel Hutchison, Major Bannerman, Captain Hope, all officers connected with the administration of Central Indian affairs, were accommodated, together with several members of the Prince's suite for whom there was no room in the Palace, in handsome tents in the outer courtyard.

Early in the afternoon, Scindia drove to the old Residency, a place about seven miles on the way to Agra. Meantime the inhabitants of his capital were showing much anxiety to see the great English Prince. The hum of a huge crowd was ever present in the busy thoroughfares; and in one, called the new bazaar, about an hour before the Prince arrived, it would have been difficult to match the crowd, either in numbers or picturesque variety of dress, in any other Indian city except Bombay. The street which leads from the Phoolbagh to the city is exceedingly interesting. I crossed over to it from the Palace on an elephant, passing on the way Scindia's artillery barracks which are singularly well-kept, and a number of small slate-covered huts, within which the inmates, all unmindful of the coming events, were unconcernedly grinding their linseed. The new bazaar is broad and well built. The houses on each side are white-washed, flat-roofed, and have stone verandahs, which on this occasion were filled with men and women. The old Palace, or Dowlut Rao Scindia's Barra, which, as I have said, is situated at the end of this street, is a vast and by no means ungraceful pure white structure, in which Scindia still prefers to reside. On the stone steps in front of the large doorway several hundred men were seated dressed in bright red and blue uniforms, some carrying silver staves and others spears with pennants attached to them. The new bazaar extends a considerable distance at right angles to the Old Barra, and the houses on each side are distinguished by the irregularity, and at the same time the cleanliness of the houses, which in some places resemble the more picturesque parts of the old Canongate of Edinburgh white-washed. Every verandah, every curious stone-latticed window, every doorway, and every roof was filled with people, some of the women looking boldly at the stranger, and others modestly drawing their red, white, or blue mantles half over their faces. The shops are situated on plinths about two feet above the roadway, and on this platform crowds of natives squatted and gossipped about the coming of the Shahzada. The centre of the roadway is paved with large slabs of stone, and on each side of this pathway stood horses, burdened with gold cloths, and giving the natives who were holding them, some difficulty with their starting and prancing; elephants, their foreheads and trunks fantastically painted, and their backs bearing gold and silver howdahs, and well-dressed Mahratta mahouts upon their necks; men holding up grotesque masks; Mahratta horsemen, with white dresses and red turbans; and foot soldiers with spears. The new bazaar looked altogether splendid, and spoke much for the vigour with which Scindia superintends the affairs, municipal and military, of his capital. I wandered through all the principal thoroughfares in Gwalior, the elephant with wonderful sagacity picking his way through lanes which were little more than broad enough to hold him; and everywhere the characteristic features of the bazaar were repeated—beautiful women leaning over the stone balustrades at the windows of their houses, men in the roads, and colour and bustle everywhere. The Prince was expected to enter the city through the Janungunge archway, which opens upon the Janungunge Road, a large broad thoroughfare, immediately beyond the Janungunge Bridge; and thither I proceeded. The view from the bridge, which spans a picturesque ravine, was very pretty—on the left, a hill with trees and a pretty white building; on the right, more trees, but towering above them all, the Gibraltar of Gwalior, the Fortress. Crowds of people, mostly Mahrattas, occupied the ridge to the left, and sitting upon a ledge sat two tall Affghans, whose features, long black matted hair, and dirty white garments contrasted with the appearance of the crowd around. The road from this point was skirted with trees, although the ridge still extended on the left and revealed through the foliage a graveyard which probably was not altogether unconnected with the deeds performed in Gwalior in 1857. Under the trees, stood Maharatta horsemen, the flower of Scindia's army, each man with a bearer by his side holding a yellow silk umbrella over his head—an honour to which none but Scindia's noblemen are entitled. A gay appearance did these fine-looking fellows present. Some wore scarlet silk guilted tunics, and others black, green, white, or purple; and the cuffs of each picturesque qoublet were turned up with silk of a colour picturesquely at variance with the colour of the doublet itself. The horses of these troopers, (each of whom keeps his own horse and receives pay averaging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 a day) were almost as gay as their masters. Their saddle cloths were of all the colours of the rainbow, and many of them wore upon their curved sleek necks chains of shells, silver, and even gold. The Prince, who had left Agra early in the morning and lunched at Dholepore on the way, arrived at the Agra end of the Janungunge Road, a little beyond the Mama Saheb gardens, about five o'clock. The procession, which moved at a very rapid pace, was very imposing as regards martial display. First rode ten Hussars of the 10th Hussars; then, at a short interval, half-a-dozen more Hussars; then a squadron of Hussars; then the Prince in a carriage-and-four, with Scindia on his left, and the Duke of Sutherland and General Daly in the front seat. The Royal carriage was followed closely by another squadron of Hussars, after whom came the carriages containing the suite, followed by a number of Scindia's cavalry. The Prince must have been delighted with the splendid appearance presented by the Maharaja's yellow-umbrella Mahratta noblemen; and even still more must he have wondered at the picturesque appearance of the bazaars beyond the bridge and the crowds who gazed at him in silence. The Prince was driven to the old Palace, where he mounted an elephant, which had a frontlet of gold upon its forehead, long silver chains hanging from its ear, a cloth of green velvet heavily embroidered with gold upon its body, and gold plates and chains stretching [illegible] the howdah to the tail. The h[illegible] as solid gold. The Maharaja, [illegible] silk coat, on which, [illegible] nd diamonds, there [illegible] t on the Prince's [illegible] narrow gangway [illegible] waved bunches of lambs' wool over the regal party. The Prince's elephant was preceded by a number of Mahratta spearmen; then followed prancing led horses, laden with precious cloths; and then a number of soldiers with spears and shields. The Prince's elephant was followed by upwards of thirty more elephants carrying the Prince's suite and the principal officers in Central India. Each elephant was splendidly decorated. The Hussars followed the elephant procession, and then followed Mahratta cavalry and a concourse of natives of all kinds. The line of route taken by this gorgeous procession was through the new bazaar, which was densely packed with human beings. At one part of the road, near the old Palace, the crowd was so dense that scarcely anything of the people could be seen except the pavement formed by their yellow, green, red, and white turbans. How the people escaped suffocation is a mystery. The procession proceeded to the Phoolbagh by torch-light, so that it reminded me of the romantic-looking Perahera procession at Kandy; but the dust which was thrown up by the tread of the elephants became so dense that the lurid light of the torches could scarcely be seen, and the procession when entering the northern gate of the Phoolbagh looked as if it had been snatched up by a whirlwind. The reception of the Prince was altogether satisfactory, considering that Gwalior is still the favourite home of Mahratta soldiers of fortune, and that the popular belief hitherto about the inhabitants of Scindia's dominions has been that they would not object to see the English raj terminated in India to-morrow. By the time the tired Prince had taken leave of the Maharaja, and settled down for a quiet evening, he had accomplished an important political event—an event which, it is to be hoped, will go far to remove the suspicions which have hitherto been entertained about the inhabitants of Gwalior and their ambitious General Scindia. Though by no means enthusiastic, they evinced no feelings more alarming than those of lively curiosity and respect.

I must leave for another letter an account of the splendid review of Scindia's army, and the doings of the Prince during his brief stay in Gwalior.

JET JEWELLERY.—A large assortment of Real Whitby Jet Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, &c., Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KURRACHEE, 3rd February.

Having had occasion to visit Meerpore Buttora, a town of some importance in Lower Sind, about 50 miles inland from Tatta, I take this opportunity of jotting down a few things that have occurred to me, and I trust that the authorities concerned will pay the earliest attention to the subjects which I briefly note down.

Arriving at the Jumpeer station of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, a place about seventy miles from Kurrachee, I hired a camel and proceeded on my journey. A few miles further, I came across a large expanse of low land covered with bushes, which are of no use whatever. The place gets inundated with water in the hot weather for about four months, and yet no attempt has been made by the Forest Department to plant babul and other trees, which grow up the country. If only the seeds were thrown about most recklessly at the proper time, we should soon have a forest instead of rank weeds where so much water is now wasted.

The ferry boat is a rotten old country affair with a foredeck for stowing away goods. The after deck is very sloping and has no railing or bulwark to protect the passengers who are perched upon it, and every time that the sails are hoisted up and lowered, they come swinging right on the passengers, who may either be knocked overboard or must lie flat on the deck. The boat requires to be baled out at every trip. I omit to mention that between the fore and the after decks is a hollow where camels, bullocks, and horses are jumbled together. The ferry, moreover, stops a good way off from the banks and every one has to wade knee deep in the water, and I noticed the great difficulty there was in getting camels in and out of the boat. At Kotree and Sukkur, there are regular steam ferries with plank stages for passengers and animals to reach the ferry. This is not all the evil of the ferry. It makes a trip once in two or three hours, during which time one must wait on either bank of the river, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, for while there are floating and stationary rest houses at Kotree, there are none here. Moreover, the ferry boat has to be dragged up a considerable distance by the crew from the banks by means of a rope, before it can be started for the opposite bank. Furthermore, there is no kind of shade on it for passengers. I made the fullest inquiries from the zemindars of the neighbouring towns and villages as to the extent of the traffic which was carried across the river, and I was fully assured that there was quite sufficient traffic to warrant the employment of a regular steam ferry and barges for the purpose. Whenever I went, I myself saw large numbers of passengers, live-stock, hides, grain seeds and jagree crossing the river. I may also state that I saw a bullock tumble over mid way in the stream, and that it swam slowly to the bank. The only wonder to me is how these miserable little boats are managed in the monsoons, when the river gets as rough as the sea. There were several passengers who solicited me to do what I could in order to obtain a steam ferry. I hope we shall not have to wait long for one.

The roads are anything but creditable. If there were proper means of communication the railway would attract greater traffic than it does now; for at present, for want of them, the traffic is diverted into other channels. A journey of a few miles on camel or horseback is far more expensive and tedious than ten times the same by rail. I likewise noticed a want of dhurumsallas on the way. The people in these parts are very disobliging, so much so that they would not even condescend, either for love or for money, to show us our way when we went astray. It was only when my men held out *interrorem* the name of the "deputy sahib," or a *gora loque* with a gun, that they could be induced to come out of their miserable straw huts. There was only one oasis in the desert of inhospitality, and that was at the large village of Googa where a zemindar has built a dhurumsalla from his own private resources. He offered me milk, butter, eggs, fowls, and fuel *gratis*, but I declined his very kind offer with thanks, as I had my own provisions.

I asked a number of cultivators to try new kinds of plantations and not to confine themselves to their old stereotyped products. I gave them a quantity of potatoes and showed th[illegible] how and in what weather and soil to plant them, but they all seemed unwilling to try any new experiments. Some of them I offered medicines, but they said that they were ignorant of them, and that in [illegible] cases of illness they merely trusted to Provid[illegible] The mukhtiarkars—for so we style the subordinate [illegible]nue and judicial officials in this country—shou[illegible] stir themselves about in these matters, and we ma[illegible] course of time have an increased variety of products and a better state of civilization amongst the rural and agricultural classes.

There is a nice and tidy dispensary at Meerpore Buttora, under the management of a pains-taking native hospital assistant who has always a large number of patients to attend to.

The dhurumsalla at Meerpore Buttora is simply a disgrace. Although a large tank adjoins it, there is not a single tree in its compound, and there is no accommodation for a respectable traveller, for jogees, mendicants, dismissed native servants and others are all huddled up in one open place.

A great deal more could be said on these and other kindred subjects, which fell under my observation, but I have contented myself with only stating the bare facts, lest I should make this letter tedious. You may ask what news is there in this letter for your readers, but should this letter be the means of carrying out the suggestions contained therein, you will receive the thanks of many a poor.

BOMBAY.

The Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band 1-2nd Queen's Royal Regiment will *not* play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, owing to their having to play at the Dockyard instead.

Government Workhouse.—There were in all twenty-six European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

Cruelty to Animals.—A shigram driver, named Ismail Abdoola, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cruelly torturing his horse.

Cheating.—Pestonjee Hormusjee was yeste[illegible] fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for attempt[illegible] defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Comp[illegible] travelling in a railway carriage without [illegible] fare.

Theft of Cash.—A Hindoo, named B[illegible] was yesterday sentenced to six months' [illegible] the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Mor[illegible] Police Court, for stealing Rs. 50 in [illegible] Jairam Dhanoo.

Evading the Liquor License[illegible] Balkrishna Ragoonath, and Govind[illegible] fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee y[illegible] Police Court, for selling spirituous[illegible] without a license from the Commiss[illegible]

H. M.'s House of Correction.—[illegible] 327 prisoners in H. M.'s House of C[illegible] y[illegible] Of these 107 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 186 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 30 by military courts martial, and 3 by naval courts martial. Of the prisoners, 278 were natives and the remaining 49 Europeans.

H. M.'s Common Jail.—There were in all 339 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 285 prisoners, including 14 women, of whom 18 were non-labour prisoners and 267 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 54 prisoners, including 4 women. Of these latter 24 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 30 from the Small Causes Court.

Fatal Accident.—A Hindoo child, named Dhondee, about three years of age, was accidentally run over by a labour cart laden with planks passing along the Mount Road on Saturday last. The child expired shortly after the occurrence from the effects of the injuries it had sustained. A Coroner's inquest was held on the same day on view of the body and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

The Bazaar in aid of the Baptist Church Day School.—We observe from our advertising columns that the Bazaar in behalf of the building fund of the Baptist Church Day School will be opened to-day [illegible] Town Hall, Brig. Genl. Gell performing the opening ceremony. The Bazaar will be continued to-morrow, be[illegible] open both days from noon till 9 p. m. We understand there will be a very large show of choice goods, and as the object for which the Bazaar has been got up is one worthy of general support, we hope to see a large attendance. The Band of the 20th Native Infantry plays this afternoon and Mr. Gray has kindly consented to preside at the organ to-morrow afternoon.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 6th February, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·924
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	62·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·619
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·3
Minimum do. do	69·7
General Direction of wind	NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW N.
[illegible]ovement of wind in 24 hours	263

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tiber, Captain C. H. Eastl[illegible]y, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Hayn.
For Brindisi—Mr J McAllister.
For Aden—Mr Toplin Miller.

THE MOHURRUM.

The principal and closing ceremony of the Mohurrum was performed yesterday, when large numbers of Mahomedans paraded the streets in bands, carrying *taboots* and making a most execrable noise, and finally concluded by casting their burdens into the sea,—at least they did so metaphorically, for they appear to have grown too wise to sacrifice anything of much value in their mummery, and simply throw away some insignificant portion of the *taboot*, carrying the gaudy structures home to serve for a similar occasion in future years. Great crowds assembled in the streets during the day, but the police were posted in strong positions throughout the town, and the excitement produced by religious fanaticism vented itself in wild capers before the *taboots* accompanied by the most discordant and noisy tom-toming, and no more serious disturbance of the peace of the town than this was caused by this procession of the *taboots*.

THE LATE JOHN FORSTER.

The issue of the *World* last to hand, under date the 5th ultimo, contains the following able sketch of Mr. Forster's life and career, which was evidently written with no idea that within a month of its publication it would serve for an elaborate Obituary notice of one of the most gifted authors of the time:—

"Little more than a quarter of a century has passed since there were held, in a certain never-to-be-forgotten mansion in Russell-square, a series of receptions which deserve to live in the social history of literature by the side of Lamb's supper-parties in the Temple, or the great Whig gatherings at Holland House. It was, indeed, none other than the biographer of Elia who was the host on these gracious occasions. . . . . . From the brief list of those whose genius and works had already become the property of the world, and who were seldom absent from Talfourd's parties, one name has been purposely omitted. Talfourd himself has been gone for more than twenty years; Savage Landor, Macready Dickens, these have gone too. There survives but a single individual who can be said to serve as the connecting link between the past of Talfourd and the present of to-day; whose name, an illustrious one now, was well known for performance as well as promise then; who, in 1844, had not merely a reputation which, as a journalist, placed him on the same level with Fonblanque, but had won his spurs in that department of literature to which he has since specially devoted his attention, had depicted, with fulness of life and vigour, the character and personality of men long dead, and had re-animated the historic narrative of epochs long since past. John Forster's critical essays in the *Examiner* had astonished and charmed the public for their freshness, their precision, their point, and their brilliance. His articles in the *Edinburgh Review*—notably those on Churchill and Defoe—had been successes not less marked than Macaulay's. His Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England were confessedly a miracle of terse and clear writing and various and accurate information. Coming as they did from a young man barely eight-and-twenty years of age. Already Mr. Forster had drawn to himself in a peculiar degree the affection and the confidence of the most distinguished *habitues* of the Russell-square reunions. It was his privilege, and during their lifetime it continued to be his privilege, to live on terms of the most cordial and unembarrassed intimacy, not only with Talfourd—beside whom in hours of social relaxation there might be generally seen the tall figure and the commanding presence of the then editor of the *Examiner*—but with Landor, Macready, and Dickens. Were some competent hand to give us, as a supplementary volume to Isaac D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors* the 'Friendships of Authors,' the relationship which existed between Charles Dickens and John Forster would probably be found unique. Dickens' letters to the distinguished man who was afterwards to be his biographer would be enough, and more than enough to tell us the character, and in a great degree to record for our benefit the successive stages in their writer's career, even if no other fragment of evidence were forthcoming. The book in which all this is given us is equally remarkable for the singularly complete and life-like portraiture of the illustrious subject which it draws and for its testimony of heartfelt and discriminating devotion—witness the manner in which he has combated the view of Dickens expressed by Mr. G. H. Lewes with morbid and tedious reiteration, as a writer who was one-half poet and the other half monomaniac; witness also—to take an instance of criticism subtle and sagacious from his most recently published work, the first instalment of his *Life of Swift*—how he has demonstrated the baselessness of the 'brilliant fancies' of M. Henri Taine. Those who have read Mr. Forster's work have known Dic[illegible] praise would be an injustice: higher pra[illegible] sibility. Of what many will continue to[illegible] Forster's masterpiece—his *Life of O*[illegible] called by Washington Irving 'a biog[illegible] with a spirit, a feeling, a grace, and [illegible] leave nothing to be desired'—it is alm[illegible] speak. The first and the second editi[illegible] phy may almost be described as sep[illegible] have been forgotten by some peopl[illegible] tion of the second edition in 1854 w[illegible] charge, at once trumpery, vexatious, and ignoble, being made against Mr. Forster by Mr. Prior. This gentleman had also selected 'poor Noll' as a theme for literary composition, and in the execution of his task—crude and incomplete as its performance was—had displayed much industry, and had collected many new materials, such as Goldsmith's accounts with his publisher Newbery, and memoranda of the many little financial transactions between his tailor, his landlady, and the poet. Nothing could have been more explicit an[illegible] even handsome, than the acknowledgment given by [illegible] Forster of Mr. Prior's labours. Mr. Forster himself [illegible] tinued the researches which Mr. Prior had co[illegible] and accumulated a rich store of new and inte[illegible] The more recent biography was a success[illegible] became a drug in the book-market. Mr. [illegible] an indictment against Mr. Forster, cons[illegible] single count—that of wholesale piracy. It [illegible] to say that there was no colour for the ch[illegible] Prior had compiled facts; Mr. Forster, pr[illegible] at the time to whom he was indebted for the[illegible] tion, used those facts as an artist, largely [illegible] them himself. The episode is unimportant[illegible] recall to those who recollect its inciden[illegible] defeat with which the attacks of an unwor[illegible] were overthrown.

"An examination of M[illegible] especially a compari[illegible] than of its estimat[illegible] in the *Ency*[illegible] the secr[illegible] fluenc[illegible] mi[illegible] broad and liberal [illegible] Mr. Forster's treatment of his theme, which is exactly what we miss in Macaulay; and it is nothing else than this humanity of the author of the biography of Goldsmith—a work which is destined to occupy the same place as Boswell's immortal masterpiece—that has won him the love and the respect of so many famous men. Perhaps Mr. Forster's character could hardly be better sketched than in the following dedicatory lines prefixed by Owen Meredith (Lord Lytton) to his *Wanderer* in 1859:

'I gave my harp to memory;
She sung of hope, when hope was young,
Of youth, as youth no more may be;
And since she sung of youth, to thee,
Friend of my youth, she sung.

For all youth seeks all manhood needs,
All youth and manhood rarely find;
A strength more strong than codes or creeds,
In lofty thoughts and lovely deeds
Reveal'd to heart and mind.

O, large in lore, in nature sound!
O, man to me of all men dear!
All these in thine my life hath found,
And force to tread the rugged ground
Of daily toil with cheer.'

"Mr. Forster's services to literature have long since been recognised by the State. Twenty years ago he was appointed Secretary to the Lunacy Commission; six years later he was promoted to the dignity of a Commissioner, and on one occasion, while discharging the duties of the latter post, he was assaulted by a madman in confinement. No[illegible] Mr. Forster merely [illegible] contributor to literature b[illegible] raising the standard of periodical [illegible]iting, and by furnishing in his own person a model of [illegible]racy, fullness, and precision: he has done more than any man living to improve the position of authors as a body; [illegible] laboured for copyright reform; and long ago, in [illegible] Life of *Goldsmith*, he insisted upon the iniquity of its [illegible]. If the Copyright Commission, appointed [illegible] any real good, it will be in a great degree owing to Mr. Forster's indefatigable efforts. It might have been thought that after upwards of half a century of [illegible] work—and it must be remembered that he has laboured as lawyer as well as *litterateur*—Mr. Forster would have spent the residue of his days surrounded by his books—the noble library which, had but he and Dickens been able to reform the policy of the Literary Fund, was destined to be the property of that association—and pictures, in his charming house at Kensington, full of friends and honours, and rich in the memories and images of the past, happy in and proud of the retrospect of a brilliant and illustrious career, without again returning to active authorship. The world knows, from the first volume of the *Life of Swift*, that it is otherwise. Mr. Forster is true to the traditions of English intellectual [illegible], and will continue to [illegible] in harness."

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GOOZERAT RELIEF FUND OF 1868.

THE Committee of the Goozerat Relief Fund, (raised in 1868) beg to publish for general information the subjoined statement regarding the disposal of the balance of the funds under powers entrusted to them by a resolution passed at the meeting of subscribers held on 20th January 1869 at the office of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of funds per accounts submitted to the meeting of subscribers on 20th January 1869	Rs.	20,427	7	0
Further subscriptions received	"	1,687	0	0
Premium on Government Paper and Interest, &c. realized	"	1,389	0	0
Total...Rs.		23,503	7	0

PAYMENTS.

			Rs.	a.	p.
1869. Jan. 20.	Remittance to A A Borrodaile, Esq. Collector of Ahmedabad through H. M.'s Treasury ...Rs.		2,500	0	0
Aug. 2.	Amounts paid for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Marwad, viz :—				
	To Sewlall Motilall, for Marwad	Rs. 1,000			
	" Culliandass Joitadass, for Visnuggur	" 1,000			
	" Dameney Sojaun, for Radhunpore	" 1,000			
	" Purbhoodass Gcdidass, for Myssana	" 500	3,500	0	0
" 27.	Remittance to Col. Keatinge, Political Agent in Marwad		2,000	0	0
Oct. 4.	Remittance to Mrs. Sarah Dixon for the relief of Marwadi children at Deesa		300	0	0
" 5.	Expences incurred at Bombay through Ramjee Madowjee, Esq. for feeding, &c. Marwadi and other emigrants from the distressed districts		4,285	6	0
" 18.	Expenses incurred at Mandal in Vidbiaramgom through Veerchund Deepchund, Esq. for feeding, &c. Marwadi emigrants from the distressed districts		400	0	0
1871. Oct. 19.	Amount remitted through the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to Col. Pelly, for the relief of sufferers from famine in Persia		1,500	0	0
1872. Sept. 27.	Amount remitted to Motabhoy Cursetjee and others for the relief of sufferers by floods at Bilimora.		1,000	0	0
Sept. 30.	Ditto ditto to Hormusjee Burjorjee Captain ditto ditto at Gandavee		500	0	0
Sept. 30.	Amount remitted in aid of the Khandeish Relief Fund, namely, Rs. 500 for Nassick, and Rs. 2,000 for Dhoolia and Malligaum through Messrs. Vithal Narayen and Shunker Pandoorang		2,500	0	0
1874. Feb. 14.	Value of Government 4½ per cent. Loan paper for Rs. 2,000 handed to James Taylor, Esq , Sheriff of Bombay, in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund		2,237	0	0
1875. Sept. 28.	Amount paid to Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund and Dholidass Hukumchund in aid of the Ahmedabad Poor Relief Fund		250	0	0
	Sundry charges		26	12	6
			20,999	2	6
	Balance in hand—				
	4½ per cent. Loan paper for Rs. 2,000 valued at rupees...	2,050 0 0			
	Cash with Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq.	454 4 6			
			2,504	4	6
	Total Rs...		23,503	7	0

(Signed) VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS,
" NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA,
" RAMJEE MADOWJEE,
" MORARJEE GOCULDASS.

Bombay, 28th January 1876.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A BIT OF HISTORY,

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

THE third volume of the *Sepoy War* contains a curious illustration of the uncertainty of history in dealing with precise dates, even when it is written almost contemporaneously with the events. Thus Sir John Kaye has found it impossible to ascertain the precise day on which the news of the outbreak at Meerut reached Agra. He says :—"Intelligence of the great events at Meerut and Delhi reached Agra, on the 12th and 13th of May. The official report of Mr. Phillipps, Magistrate of Agra, says 'on the 14th the news of the massacre at Delhi reached Agra.' Mr. Raikes, who quotes from a journal kept at the time, says the 13th. Mr. Reade also gives the 13th as the date. I am inclined, therefore, to accept the latter statement.'

We happen to be able to place the matter beyond reasonable doubt. The historian has not distinguished between the events at Meerut and at Delhi. The news of the outbreak at Meerut reached Agra by telegram on the night of the massacre. Some of our readers will possibly remember that the troops rose on Sunday evening (10th May) while the Station were at Church; and that, in spite of the presence of a powerful European force, were allowed to go on with their bloody work until near midnight, when they marched unmolested out of the station, taking the road to Delhi where they butchered every European on the Monday and set up the Delhi Prince as Mogul. Now, that the news of the Meerut rising was flashed by telegraph to Agra on the Sunday night, we know positively. For we were editing the *Bombay Times* in those days, and the first thing presented to us on entering office at 9 o'clock the next morning, was a telegram from our correspondent at Agra running thus :—

"The 3rd C[illegible]ry risen at Meerut, burnt down their lines, and massacred all Europeans ; mutineers marching on Delhi."

[illegible] have the telegram somewhere, but cannot at the [illegible]nt put our hands upon it. The message was [illegible]shed to us from Agra by our correspondent [illegible] the night, and was, we imagine, the last message [illegible] Meerut that reached Agra ; the telegraph [illegible]t during the same night. Our correspon[illegible] Collett, a Eurasian gentleman, who held [illegible] official appointment in Agra, but we [illegible]tly what. The news, therefore, of the [illegible] and its exact nature, must have [illegible]bout the time the mutineers were aban[illegible]on for their march on Delhi ; the terri[illegible]hich on the Monday, very probably did [illegible] until the 12th or 13th.

[illegible] we received the telegram we took it to [illegible]he Chief Secretary to the Bombay Go[illegible] declared that it was impossible it could [illegible] was full of European troops ; but it [illegible] there was something wrong, [illegible] above Agra being [illegible] true, we issued [illegible] and Summary [illegible] (Monday, [illegible] from, [illegible]

afterwards with stimulating applications, opium may be given to allay pain, and the general health should be supported by arrack or brandy, and strong soups.

These papers have been submitted to Government, with a view to their being placed at the disposal of the Press. They have also been communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to all Collectors, who will warn the people of the danger of eating or handling the flesh of diseased animals.

SANEECHA, THE WOLF-BOY.

(*Pioneer.*)

AMONG the curiosities which the Agra people might have shown to the Prince of Wales, was *Saneecha*, the wolf-boy, now and for the past nine years in the keeping of the Mission at Secundra. *Saneecha* is so named because the native *shikarees* presented him on a Saturday. Judged by his appearance, he is now perhaps seventeen or eighteen years old ; so that when he scurried on all fours about the Mission compound nine years ago, he must have reached the age of eight. It cost a good deal of trouble to teach *Saneecha* how to walk on his legs ; and we are not sure that he has even yet utterly lost his taste for raw flesh, and the knack of gnawing his bone in a quiet corner like a dog. Even to the present day he begins tiffin with a sniff at the food and drink set before him. He sniffs at the wrong end of the cheroot stump with which the Rev. Mr. Erhardt occasionally indulges him, and the smoke of which he endeavours to swallow, with many a sharp cough, rub of the stomach, and chuckle of delight. But *Saneecha* is an older resident at Secundra than even Mr. Erhardt ; and it will, perhaps, more interest the reader to learn the story of the wolf-boy whom the Superintendent himself took under his protection about three years ago. The story told by the men who brought him was, that while hunting through the jungle, about thirty or forty miles away, they discovered the entrance of a hole which they suspected to be a wolf's den. Soon a she-wolf rushed out which they killed ; and there were about to march off with their spoil when out rushed a little fellow on all fours. The reader may of course, doubt the *shikaree's* story, but not the account for which Mr. Erhardt vouches as an eye-witness, and keeper of the wolf-boy. The behaviour of this second captive was in every respect that of a dog or wolf. Though apparently five or six years old he was unable to stand upright. He ran swiftly on all fours, ate raw flesh, gnawed bones, and lapped water. He even barked very respectably, and his growl and whine were still nearer the mark. Wild-beastlike, he chose the darkest corners to crouch in. Fruit he refused to touch, merely sniffing at it with an air of indifference or disgust. He was improving steadily, when one day, having wandered to the Mission boundary, and caught a glimpse of the green fields, he bounded off towards them at full speed, the whole establishment tearing after him at its hardest. He died at the Secundra Orphanage two years and eight months ago, having lived there only four or five months. Mr. Erhardt says that the boy was finely developed in the head, as well as in the body, and that he showed many signs of great intelligence. Of *Saneecha*, nothing ever could or can be made; but it would have been extremely interesting to watch the younger wolf-boy's gradual emancipation from brutehood. Professor Max Muller and his brother comparative mythologists—who, as the reader is aware, have resolved the wolf-boy stories of Romulus, Remus, Cyrus, and other heroes into sunmyths or philological corruptions—have had much correspondence with the Secundra Mission about *Saneecha* and his late companion. *Their* explanation is, that the boys were simply stray children from some jungle tribe in the lowest possible state of degradation. To which it may be replied that there are no jungle men in India who go on all fours, lap their drink, gnaw bones, and are ignorant of the uses of roots and berries. How then did the boys learn their dog or wolf tricks ? Neither jungle men nor any other men can have any interest in undertaking the tiresome task of bringing up their children like wolves ; and the *shikarees* gained nothing whatever by taking their captives to the Orphanage.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CHINESE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Permit me to supplement your Shanghai Correspondent's remarks on the Chinese Army with the following particulars :—

The present Army of China consists of two great divisions. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars (the present dynasty), when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their Army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps (which exist to the present day, and are of a mixed civil and military organization, all being liable to bear arms, but by no means all being paid as soldiers) is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. The Governors General and Governors have each a small force at their disposal, but they do not command the military or naval forces of the provin[illegible]. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu [illegible] are established, as I have said, in the great citie[illegible] the coast and along the frontier. The Chinese Arm[illegible] altogether distinct from this force, and is under a sep[illegible]te General officer, below whom is a series of subordi[illegible] of a number and denomination corresponding to those of our own Army, if we count from Ensign to Major-General. These all draw pay, nevertheless the troops assigned to them exist, to some extent, only on paper. Were the military and naval services of China as real and effective as the civil service of the country, foreign Governments would have to deal with one of the greatest Powers in the world.

The civil competitive examinations held under Government secure to the poorest students of the land the certainty of promotion by merit to the most lucrative posts in the empire. Under the present dynasty military examinations are periodically held among the troops, but the competitors are men of property, who supply their own weapons and accoutrements, and not the rank and file of the army. Military rank is conferred not for personal bravery and talent, but for prowess in raising heavy weights, wielding enormous swords, and bending bows, as well as for skill in horsemanship and archery. Although the lists for military preferment are open to all who are eligible for the Civil Service, few engage in the contests, as the posts obtainable are in every respect inferior to those of the administrative departments of Government. Few men of genuine talent, therefore, are to be found among the officers of the Chinese Army, and probably none who have deemed it worth their while to acquire a knowledge of military engineering, fortifications, and all that constitutes the science of modern warfare. It must, however, be said, in justice to the Chinese Government, that they are not altogether ignorant of the defects in their system. Within the last ten years great efforts have been made to introduce a certain measure of reform. Formerly officers of the Navy were chosen from the land forces, not that they knew the bow from the sternpost of a war vessel, but because they were big and blustering men, whose appearance would strike terror into the hearts of an enemy. Schools have been established for the training of naval cadets under the European system, some of whom now hold commissions in the gunboats and corvettes of the modern Chinese Navy. Li-hung-chang has introduced foreign drill and arms, and is doing his best to promote discipline and to [illegible]rengthen the Army. He would introduce other more sweeping innovations had he not to contend [illegible]t the jealousy and suspicion of the Central Go[illegible] Li's last scheme, the centralization of the [illegible] viewed unfavourably by the Mandarins, [illegible]y the power of the Army, he might at [illegible] Dragon Throne.

[illegible]

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—JAN. 12.

SASSOON V. HARRIS.

THIS was an action by the great Indian firm of Sassoon and Co., on policies of insurance on opium to the amount of £30,000. They carry on business largely in opium, which they collect from the native producers in India and ship to their branch houses at Hongkong, Shanghai, and other places in China for sale, insuring the whole, and afterwards accounting to the other owners of the opium. They ship opium largely in this way from Bombay to Hongkong, where their branch house divide and distribute it to various places in China according to the demands of the markets. In December, 1872, they shipped 423 chests of opium in this way, from Bombay to Hongkong, by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Delta, and their London branch insured the opium to the amount of £30,000, the total value being £60,000. The bill of lading was, "by the P. and O. steamer Delta, for Hongkong, to Sassoon and Co." The policy of insurance was "at and from Bombay to any port or ports in China not north of, but including, Shanghai, with leave to ship and tranship to any ports by the same or other steamer or steamers, as may be required." The Peninsular and Oriental steamers do not go to any port north of Hongkong, except to Shanghai ; and, when the opium reached Hongkong in the Delta, the branch house there divided the opium into two parcels, one of which, 138 chests, was shipped for Shanghai and the other, 285 chests, for Ningpo, and the vessel carrying the latter parcel was lost, with all the opium on board. Sassoons and Co claimed to recover the amount of the insurances on the opium thus lost, but the underwriters resisted their claim on three grounds, one of which was that, as regarded a great portion of the opium—that part which was sent by the native growers to be sold by Sassoons—the house of Sassoons had no insurable interest ; next, that, even if they had, these parcels of opium constituted so many distinct adventures, which should have been separately insured, so that the stamp on a single policy for the aggregate amount was insufficient ; and, lastly, which was the main question, that the voyage insured ended at Hongkong, that the clause as to transhipment only applied as to ports between Bombay and Hongkong, and that the voyage to Ningpo, being in a vessel of different owners, was a different voyage, not within the insurance. At the trial before the Lord Chief Justice at Guildhall, in 1874, these points were reserved, and now were argued.

Sir H. James, Q.C., Mr. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. J. C. Mathew were for the plaintiffs, Sassoons and Co. ; Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr W. Williams, Q.C., and Mr. Fullarton were for the defendants, the underwriters.

The evidence, which consisted either of the documents, and especially of the correspondence, or of evidence taken under commission at Bombay, was very voluminous, and the reading of it took up half the day. The great points were as to the nature of the transactions between Sassoons and their constituents, the native growers ; and as to the transactions between the Bombay house and the Hongkong house, with reference especially to the question whether the shipment was to be to Hongkong or Shanghai, the contention for the plaintiffs being that the shipment was to Shanghai, and that this was intended from the first ; whereas the underwriters insisted that at the time of the shipment and insurance, the shipment was really to Hongkong, and that there was then a new shipment, a new adventure, and new voyage to Shanghai not covered by the insurance, because not then contemplated or intended. The reading of the evidence by Mr. Cohen and Mr. Fullarton being concluded.

Sir H. James proceeded to argue the case for the plaintiffs, Sassoon and Co., contending that they were interested in the whole of the opium, and that it was properly insured, and that the voyage had not ended at Hongkong, but extended to Ningpo, Shanghai, and was covered by the policy. He urged that the terms of the insurance were, in fact, carefully framed with a view to meet and provide for the way in which Sassoons carried on their business. Sir H James was occupied chiefly in arguing the first point—as to the nature of the interest of Sassoons in the different parcels of opium collected from the growers. As to this, it appeared that the risk and beneficial interest were divided. The argument of Sir H. James upon this part of the case was, in substance, that Sassoons had an insurable interest as consignees of the opium with the general management of the adventures, and an interest in the profits. As to this, however.

Mr. Justice Blackburn appeared to think it doubtful whether a consignee in such a case could insure the whole value in his own name, or whether he ought not to insure only his own interest in his own name, and the rest in the names of his constituents, the consigners.

The arguments lasted all day, and were not concluded.

JAN. 31.

The hearing of this case—the Indian opium insurance case,—begun yesterday, was continued. Mr. Cohen, Q.C., was occupied all the day in arguing on the same side, his argument also being mainly directed to the same point—the question of insurable interest. The point argued was whether consignees, with power of sale and an interest in the profits, and the power of controlling and directing the adventure, have the whole insurable interest in the goods consigned.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THERE seem to be a few signs that at length the depression in trade which began with the close of 1873 is, after a duration of more than two years, about to be relieved, in some degree, at least. The depression in this country has not been so general or so severe as in Germany, Austria, or the United States, or as regards 1875 in Canada. In France the depression has been far less than in any of the countries above named. In England the difficulty has arisen not from a dangerous failure of the harvests and excessive railway building as in 1847, nor from the collapse of wild financing as in 1866. The dullness of 1874-75 was in its origin more akin to the reaction from high prices which produced the panic of October, 1857. The same observation applies, but with greater emphasis, to the United States. In that country, however, besides the causes which led to the high range of prices before September, 1873, we have to count with the effect of the excessive transfer of capital into railway building during the five or six years which preceded the collapse of the Pacific Railway, and the wholesale failures consequently begun by the fall of Jay Cooke and Co. Railway investment in the United States 1868-73 contributed largely to advancing prices, and especially to advancing wages, in that country. It also contributed in a marked degree to the same phenomena, in this country, more particularly in the demand for iron and steel rails and other kinds of railway material. But in the United States there was the subtle, powerful and pervading influence of a depreciated paper money and a protectionist tariff.

In Austria the great commercial activity of the years preceding 1873 was the offspring of a multitude of concurrent causes. The final agreement with Hungary, the final loss of Italy, the final establishment of parliamentary government, and the entry of Austrian policy, both political and commercial, upon a more enlightened career, all conduced to promote new enterprises, and the enterprises were of course carried to excess, and no small part of them broke down. In Germany the same causes were at work as in Austria, but with the striking addition of the victories of 1870-1, and the French ransom which came pouring into the country in 1871-2.

With ourselves, undoubtedly, it was the sudden and vast demand for railway materials from Austria, Hungary, Russia, Germany, and the United States, which sprang up in the summer of 1871, that led to the remarkable commercial excitement of that year and of the two following years 1872 and 1873. The demand fell suddenly upon an article—coal—which was pre-eminently an article of prime necessity, and one the supply of which could not largely or hastily be increased. The traffic in coal exercised on prices in 1871-3 the effects which have been so often witnessed in the case of wheat after a marked failure of the harvest. The deficiency may be but relatively small, but the purchaser's fear of being left without an article of prime necessity carries the rise of prices far beyond the real necessities of the occasion. The same remarks apply less cogently to iron and all iron-working materials and appliances, and to the wages of all the trades connected with that and kindred industries. Vast and sudden profits and rapidly increased wages in the coal and iron industries stimulated expenditure in all directions, until the cost of producing commodities of nearly all kinds reached a limit in the autumn beyond which the resources of the country could not carry it, and, what is more to the purpose, at which the resources of the country could not maintain it ; and therefore the only corrective was a process of decline. Now in commerce a process of decline means a succession of calamities. It means the failure of most of the sanguine people who have gone beyond their means, then the failure of people who have trusted them, then the limitation of every outlay to the narrow- [illegible]

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

(*Times.*)

IT has often been observed that but for war we should know very little of either the geography or the history of the world. Geography, as generally taught and learnt, consists of names, spaces, and outlines, all equally void of significance ; and history is little else than a record of wars and calamities sufficiently serious to compete with them for our notice. We ought, then, to be grateful indeed when the instruction which we certainly all require is derived from happier occasions. The progress of the Prince of Wales through the most remarkable portions of our Indian Empire is one of the greatest, and so far one of the most fortunate, events that history tells of, and is justly so regarded by those whose special duty it is to keep people of common intelligence up to the progress of human affairs. The youth and the very children of this age hardly know how much they have to be thankful for in the achievements of science and art which bring India before their eyes, its peoples, its manners, and its scenes ; and tells them to-day all that happened yesterday, and what is now going on at the very hour that they read the news. Were Elementary Education conducted on common sense principles, every village teacher would be this day instructing all above mere infancy to trace the route of the Prince, to point out where he is to-day, to describe what climate, what sort of people, and what real or nominal rulers he sees about him, and, if it be permissible, what is their religion. This would associate them with the Empire and with the world, and would make great events part of their lives and landmarks in their recollection. Happily, what schools fail to do the Press supplies to those who are within its wide and still widening circle. India as it is to-day may be said just now to occupy the foremost place at least in the English mind. The Prince, like one of the mythical personages we read of, goes through wondrous regions, and is everywhere hailed as the representative of peace, union, justice, and righteousness, and all the blessings they bring with them. The people come to see him as he is, and he sees them as they are. He has gone to see India, and all India does its best to show itself in its truest and brightest light. Behind this show there is an inevitable background. We cannot so soon have forgotten the hideous crimes, the wild anarchy, the terrible sufferings, the heroic efforts, and the splendid triumphs of that time when India trembled in the balance,—and England, too, as we were told by our rivals nearer home. We have not forgotten it, and the Prince of Wales does justice to the constancy of our common regards when he presents himself, first of all, a pilgrim at the shrines hallowed by the blood of the innocent, the noble-hearted, the generous, and the brave. So much we all knew of India. But we are now told what is new to many of us. Lucknow, Cawnpore, and even Delhi, are not what they were. In much less than a generation the old has passed away, and it is a new India that meets the Prince's eyes.

But, as with painful steps and slow mathematicians measure a basis for the calculation of a world or a universe, so in the brief story of five-and-twenty years we have the link of a long chain. Of that link it must be said that it is, at all events, much too like the rest. We may, if we please, console ourselves with the reflection, which would certainly be justified, that India has not fared worse, or done worse, in our time than in all time before. On the other hand, we think it wiser to recognize a certain formidable unchangeableness. India is unvarying in manners and customs, in dress, in religion, and is she not also immutable in her political destinies ? We may strike a course between the hopes and the fears suggested by a review of Indian history. From time immemorial the cities through which the Prince of Wales is making his peaceful progress have been the scenes of calamities beyond English, and even beyond the Indian conception of this day. Not to go further back, which is no easy matter, within the period of eight hundred years—that is, since the establishment of one Norman family on our throne, and the feudal system they brought with them—Hindostan has been invaded, overrun, and desolated some half-dozen times. Adventurer after adventurer, with nothing but the rudest personal claims, has made his way, by force or by fraud, from city to city, securing his ground by destruction and massacre. Their names are great in story, for they were the founders of splendid dynasties ; but they were simply scourges of the earth and enemies of the human race. The number of the population they massacred in rage, or in baser fear of reprisals, and to strike terror on those who were left, may be exaggerated ; but the command was to slay all, and spare not. All the cities we have named, and many others, have been destroyed several times, and, as a rule, have not been rebuilt on their old sites, but as near as might be. Delhi is said to have travelled seven miles, as proved by seven miles of ruin more or less traceable. Other reasons, indeed, have been assigned, and no doubt have contributed, but of the fact of the successive destructions there is not only historic record, but monumental proof. The conquerors to whom the feeble and submissive Hindoo mind reverts—Mahmud, Genghis Khan, Timour, Baber, Akbar, Aurungzebe, and, but the other day, Nadir Shah, as well as many others like them, but on a smaller scale—went by the old plan : they made a solitude and called it peace. If they could not command the allegiance of the people, or did not care to have it, they proclaimed the lordship [illegible] the soil. They destroyed whole populations as the[illegible]st way out of a difficulty and the smoothest cour[illegible] Empire. Such is the history of India, up to a [illegible] so modern as the lifetime of Her Majesty's grand[illegible]her, George III.—a date still recent in family traditi[illegible]ns.

Such is the retrospect [illegible] even more than the brief and exceptional episode of the Mutiny, should present itself as we follow the Prince's steps through these famous cities. Wherever he goes it is to see the successes of a Power which has in truth had India forced upon it, and which holds it on the condition of ruling it solely for the good of the millions thus mysteriously confided to its care. Wherever he goes he sees populations which, it is now ascertained, have doubled or trebled since the overthrow of the Mogul Empire. Wherever he goes he sees a material progress and material improvements beyond even the imaginations of former rulers, and hardly even within the range of their wishes. Wherever he goes he receives the homage of Princes in various degrees of political relation, but all more or less bound to observe the just and wise rules of an Imperial policy, and all more or less owing their positions, not to say their existence, to the British Supremacy. Of course, there are those who ask what right we have in India, and why India should be bound to recognize our Government and our laws. Such questions are always easier to ask than to answer. But the true proof of all human institutions is the working. The Prince of Wales, it may be said, has come to his own, and his own have received him. It is not agreeable to all natures to recognize a superior, and in India those natures are often surrounded by the illusions of hereditary right and legitimate power. Religion, too, and customs stronger than religion, if separable from it, make a bar between the people and him who appeals to their loyalty. But the very fact that there are suc[illegible] obstacles is the proof of our merits and services. The work was hard, and we have done it. It is hard, and we are doing it still, with the fairest prospect of handing down to our successors a nobler, more secure, and happier heritage than we received.

THE CHANNEL PASSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—All that regards the improvement of the Channel Passage ought to interest Englishmen—insulars and *voyageurs*—who owe so much to the "silver streak" bountiful nature has bestowed upon them by way of frontier—a frontier which had it been created by the hand of man would take rank as the wonder of the world. What we now want is a means of crossing the boundary with ease and comfort. Passports have been abolished, and the *douanier* has greatly relaxed his severity, but the pains and penalties of the middle passage continue. [illegible] a superfluity. The railway service has been accelerated. On our side, up to the arrival at Folkestone, little is to be desired, but all the misery begins with the boat and getting on board. Unfortunately the [illegible]

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